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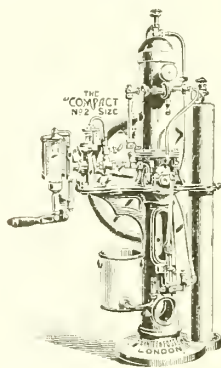
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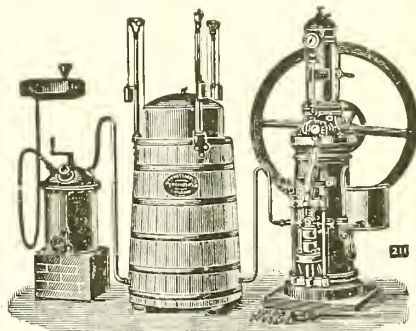
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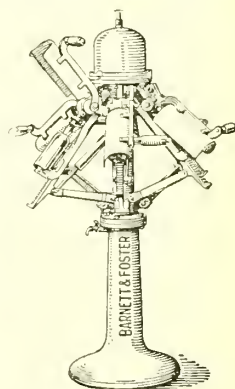
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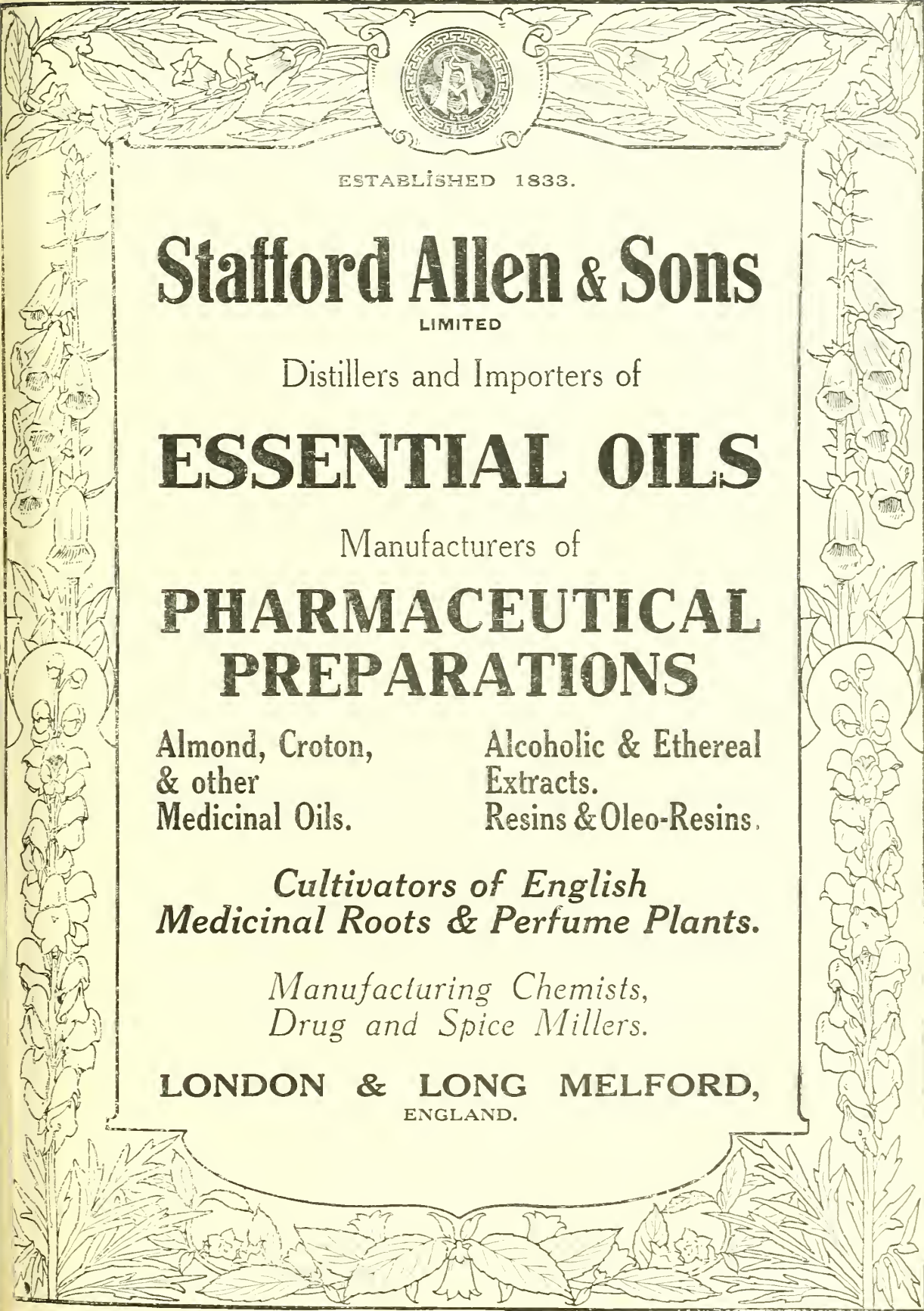
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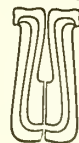
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TWOPENNY TINS	13/- "
No. 1 size, in boxes of 1 gross	18/6 "
" 1 " " 3 dozen	18/9 "
" 2 " " 1 "	37/- "
Collapsible tubes, No. 1 size, 2/6.	No. 2 size, 5/- doz.
No. 1 size, bottle, in cardboard case	3/- per doz.
" 2 " " "	5/- "
$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins, round	6/3 "
1 " " square	10/6 "
5 " " " "	32/- "
10 " " " "	5/4 per tin.
25 " " " "	13/- "
50 " " " "	25/- "

White.

Twopenny Tins (three doz. in box)	13/6 per gross.
Collapsible tubes, No. 1 size	3/4 per doz.
" " " 2 "	5/3 "
Blue Seal, in bottle, carton	3/6 "
No. 1, 3-oz. size, in cartons	6/- "
" 2, 6-oz. " "	10/- "
$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins, round	10/- "
1 " " square	17/- "
5 " " " "	60/- "
10 " " " "	9/6 per tin.
25 " " " "	23/- "
50 " " " "	44/- "

Red or Veterinary.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins, round	4/- per doz.
1 " " square	6/8 "
5 " " " "	22/- "
10 " " " "	3/6 per tin.
25 " " " "	7/6 "
50 " " " "	13/4 "
Half-barrels, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	28/- per cwt.
Barrels, about 3 cwt.	24/6 "

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1-lb. tins	7/- per doz.
5 " "	2/- per tin.
10 " "	3/8 " "

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In 5-lb. tins	4/8 each.
10-lb. tins	8/- each.

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No. 0 size bottle	8/3 per doz.
" 1 " "	16/6 "
" 2 " "	24/9 "

Analgic 9/- per doz. tubes.

Borated 4/6, 7/6 "

Camphorated 5/-, 7/6 "

Capsicum ... 5/7, 9/- "

Carbolated ... 4/3, 7/6 "

Mentholated 5/7, 9/- "

Oxide of Zinc 5/7, 9/- "

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Collapsible Tubes	4/3
No. 1 (bottle in carton)	8/3 per doz.
" 2 size, handsome bottle in carton, with glass stoppers	12/6 "

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No. 1 size	8/9 per doz.
" 2 " "	17/6 "

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Blue Seal No. 1 size, in boxes of 1 gross	20/- per gross.
" 1 " " 3 dozen	20/6 "
" 2 " " 1 "	62/- "
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" 2 " " " "	7/9 "
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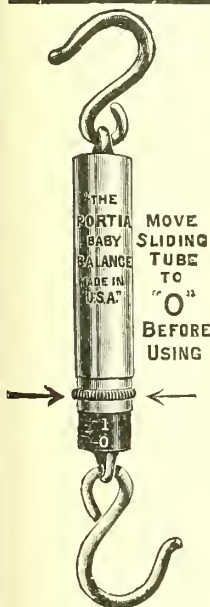
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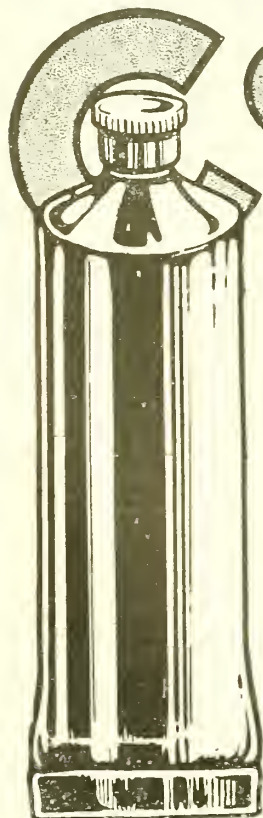
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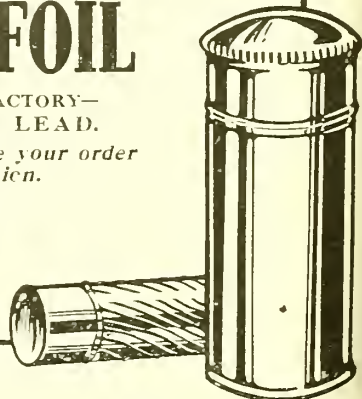
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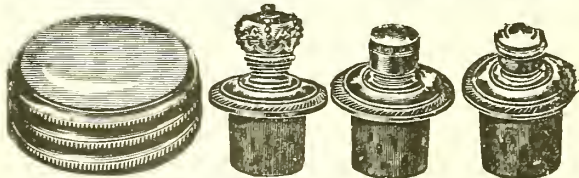
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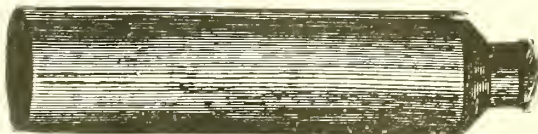
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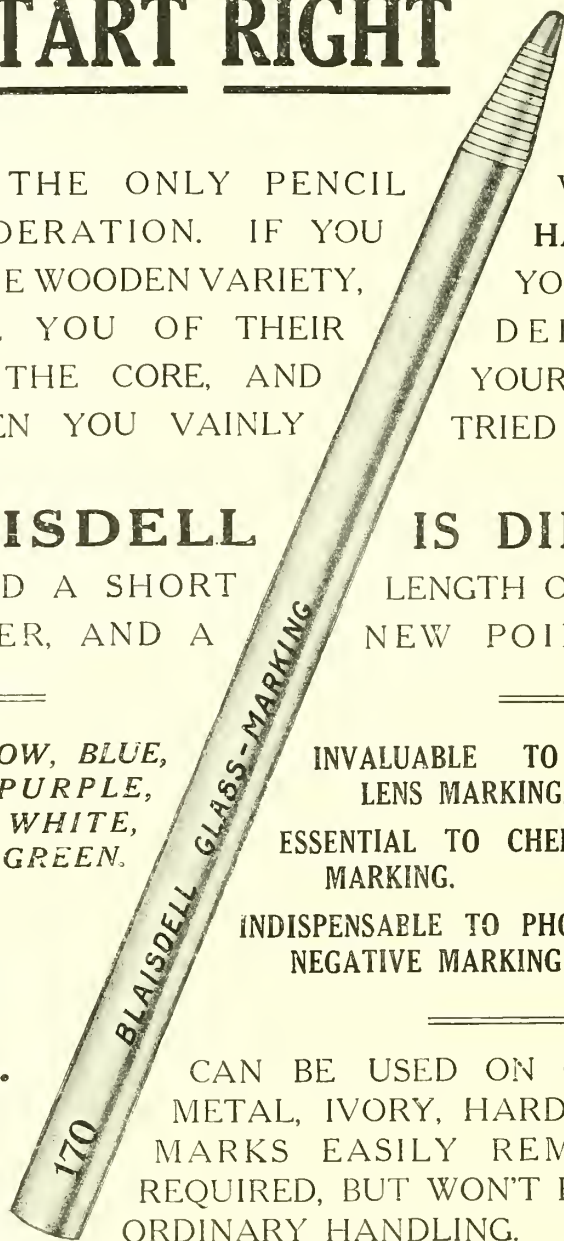
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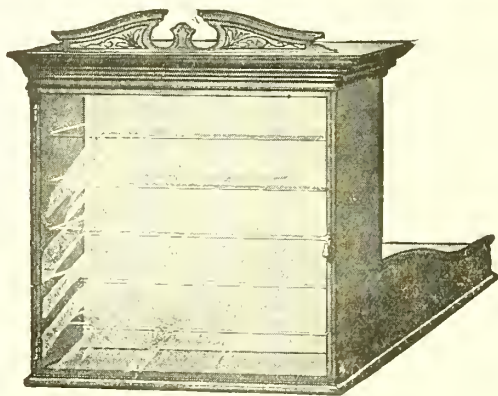
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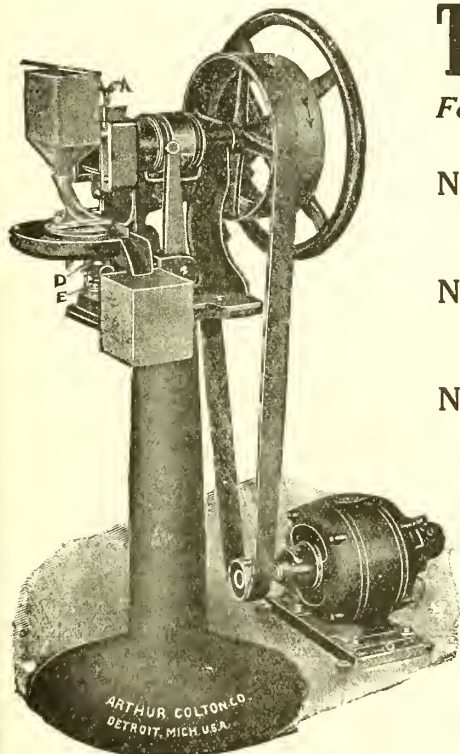
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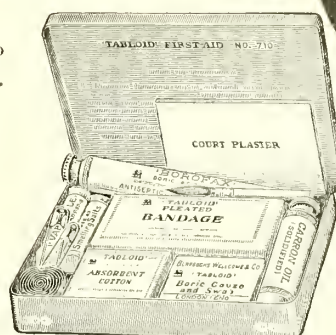
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Summary of Leading Matters.

A number of formulæ for casein toilet-creams are given (p. 60).

A chemist's experiences at the Front (p. 43) are interesting.

The way Germans work to promote the sale of pharmaceutical specialities is explained on p. 51.

Some of the directions in which, after one year of war, there remains much to be done in promoting British industries are indicated on p. 54.

The series of comparisons of formulæ of Insurance Pharmacopœias (p. 59), and of inventions which have become public property, are continued (p. 60).

Among the matters dealt with editorially are Insurance dispensing badges, air-raid risks, a suggestion to officialise infants' foods, the use of non-proprietary names for drugs, and the makeshifts to which Germany is put to supply her ily wants.

There have been many complaints as to the working of the War Trade Department (p. 55), and we publish in full (p. 42) the reply which the Department has sent out, explaining how delays arise and how applicants can facilitate the granting of export-licences.

Business in chemicals and drugs continues fairly good in the period of the year. Articles which have advanced include chamomiles, cascarrilla, Cartagena ipœacuanha, ferri (in cit.), petroleum, and potashes. Quicksilver, lemon oil, opers, galangal, and menthol are all cheaper; citric and tartaric acids, cream of tartar, Epsom salt, potash peranganate, and senega are all the turn easier (p. 63).

European War.

A Year Ago To-day.

(War News in "C. & D.," August 29, 1914.)

The Statutory Rules and Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act, as regards patents and trade-marks, were printed in the issue referred to. A complaint was made regarding the difficulty of obtaining export licences, a matter which has recently again become acute. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sent out 10,000 copies of a *questionnaire* to obtain the views of commercial and banking firms as to the duration of the Moratorium. An official announcement by the Treasury removed some doubts that had been expressed as to the scope of the Proclamation against trading with the enemy. Mr. Grier, of Manchester, wrote to us regarding a proposed scheme for a pharmaceutical training corps which was afterwards successfully launched. Questions arising out of the manufacture of fine chemicals in this country continued to arise. We gave information regarding the manufacture of chloral hydrate and paraldehyde. The large imports of drugs and chemicals were commented on editorially in the same issue.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

FORTY-NINTH LIST.

BRASH, PHILIP (late apprentice with Mr. R. S. Angus, chemist, St. Nicholas Street, Lancaster), 2/5th Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment.

CLAYTON, Lance-Sergeant JOHN, chemist and druggist (late with Mr. J. F. Woods, chemist, Formby), 63rd (West Lancashire) Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. (T.F.).

CROSBY, T. W., Ph.C., Harrogate, R.A.M.C.

HORSEY, Flight Sub-Lieutenant JOHN F. (eldest son of Mr. F. S. Horsey, chemist and druggist (E. G. Wood, 2 Queen Street, London, E.C.)), Royal Naval Air Service.

LE POIDEVIN, Staff-Sergeant W. S. (son of Mr. J. R. Le Poidevin, chemist, St. Helier, Jersey), Canadian Ambulance Corps. Staff-Sergeant Le Poidevin served in the South African War.

MARSHALL, Private OSCAR (late with Mr. S. Hewitt, chemist, Ashton-under-Lyne), R.A.M.C. Private Marshall is believed to have been on board the transport-ship *Royal Edward*, which was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea on August 14.

PARRY, Second-Lieutenant H. A., 19th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and EDWAL L. PARRY, chemist and druggist, R.A.M.C.; sons of Mr. R. Parry, chemist, Pendyffryn, Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales.

RICHARDS, Corporal MARMADUKE, chemist and druggist (late proprietor of Richards & Poll, chemists, Uxbridge), Royal Engineers.

RICKARD, W., chemist and druggist, Filey, Yorkshire, R.A.M.C. Mr. Rickard's son, James W. Rickard, is also serving in the R.A.M.C.

The following additional members of the staff of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, have joined the Colours: W. Lewis, H. Parr, C. Rimmer, S. Small, and R. Williams.

Cotton as Contraband.

Reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week (p. 34) to the decision of the British and French Governments to declare cotton contraband of war. The British Foreign Office on August 21 issued the following *communiqué*:

His Majesty's Government have declared cotton absolute contraband.

While circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, His Majesty's Government are glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favourable for such a step than they were a year ago; and, moreover, His Majesty's Government contemplate the initiation of measures to relieve, as far as possible, any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" defines the articles to be treated as absolute contraband, namely:

Raw cotton. Cotton-linters.
Cotton-waste. Cotton-yarns.

The Royal Proclamation took effect as from August 21. The decision of the French Government to place cotton on the list of absolute contraband was notified in the "Journal Officiel" on August 22.

Bills of Lading.

The Board of Trade have received numerous inquiries with regard to the manner in which bills of lading should be made out during the war in order to minimise risk of

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delay if vessels are boarded or diverted at sea by officers of his Majesty's Navy. It should be clearly understood that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search, and detention, whatever the country or port from which they may have shipped the goods they are carrying, and whatever the description of those goods; compliance with the following recommendations in respect of bills of lading will, however, minimise the risk of delay, and will therefore be in the interest both of the ship and of the goods:

(1) *Shipments to Neutral European Ports or Russian Ports in the Baltic or by Vessels calling at a Neutral European Port.*—In the case of goods shipped to a neutral European port or to a Russian port in the Baltic, or shipped by a vessel which is to call at a neutral European port, it is recommended that bills of lading should never be made out "to order," but that they should be made out either (a) to a named consignee or (b) to a bank or financial house of high standing with the remark "Notify A. B.," "A. B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined. Goods shipped to Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

(2) *Shipments to British, French, or Italian Ports or Russian Ports not in the Baltic.*—It is not necessary that goods shipped to a British, French, or Italian port, or to a Russian port not in the Baltic, should be consigned as above described, provided that it is clearly indicated in the bill of lading and in the manifest that the ultimate destination is as stated, and provided that the vessel is not to call at a neutral European port on her voyage.

(3) *Shipments to Neutral Countries outside Europe.*—It is desirable, in cases where the use of another form of consignment might lead to an interruption of the voyage, that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same manner as those shipped to neutral countries in Europe; but where this course is not adopted it should be clearly indicated in the bill of lading that the destination of the goods is outside Europe and is not in Asiatic Turkey, nor in, nor adjacent to, any enemy possession.

(4) In all cases it is essential that the bill of lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.

(5) Recommendations (2) and (3) are subject to the special requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which provides, *inter alia*, that, as regards the export from the United Kingdom of goods under Privy Council licence, the name of the consignee specified in the Privy Council licence must be inserted in the bill of lading.

War Trade Department.

We have received the following official statement regarding complaints of delays at the War Trade Department:

The attention of the War Trade Department has been called to statements recently made in the Press that delays occur in considering applications for licences for the export of prohibited and restricted goods. The Director feels sure that these statements are due to a misunderstanding of the working of the Department, and he therefore thinks it advisable to explain the mode in which the applications are dealt with and the different circumstances which lead to delay in the issue of licences, which in some cases is quite unavoidable.

Applications for licences are, upon receipt, immediately registered, and are then sent to a section of the Department, known as the Trade Clearing House, for a report as to whether anything is known in that section against either the consignor or the consignee.

As soon as this report is received the application is sent, in the case of coal, cotton, rubber, or tin, to one of the Committees appointed by the Board of Trade to advise upon the grant or refusal of these applications, and in the case of some other goods to a Sub-Committee of the War Trade Department, of which there are three dealing with applications specially relating to the Admiralty, Board of Trade, or Board of Agriculture, and certain goods in which the War Office are materially interested. Other applications are sent to the Departments immediately concerned. Thus cases relating to medicines for human beings are referred to the National Health Insurance Commission, and cases relating to materials needed for high explosives and other munitions of war are referred to the Ministry of Munitions, where they are examined by expert Committees or advisers. No licence is granted except upon the recommendation of the Committee or the Department to whom the applications are referred.

These references necessarily entail more or less time before the applications can be finally dealt with in the Department itself, but in the case of ordinary applications where no difficulty arises a licence is speedily granted, usually within

seven days of the receipt of the application, and often considerably less time.

Where materially longer time is taken it is due to circumstances such as the following:

In some cases additional time is taken up from the necessity for inquiry of Advisory Committees representing trades as to whether goods come within a class which it is considered desirable not to export or are, in fact, prohibited—*e.g.*, applications for woollen goods are considered by the Bradford Conditioning House; for high-speed steel by the Cutlery Company at Sheffield, or the Chambers of Commerce at Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow; and for jute goods by a special officer at Dundee. Certificates in respect of these goods are granted either before or after the receipt of the application by this Department.

It will be readily understood that in present circumstances many questions must also arise as to whether, from scarcity in this country, or from the special aptitude of some goods for the preparation of munitions of war, or from reasons of policy, it may be undesirable to allow certain descriptions or quantities of goods to be exported either entirely or to countries where there is a possibility of their reaching the enemy. Where scarcity is the main factor to be considered circumstances change from week to week, so that it may be possible to grant a licence in one week which, if a final decision were given in the previous week, would be refused. In such cases where there is a reasonable prospect of change the applications are often held up. Exports to Holland are by Royal Proclamation required to be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, and the consent of that body must be produced to the Department before a licence is granted.

The delays due to the above circumstances and also to obtaining guarantees when required are unavoidable and inherent by reference to the present position of this country.

There are also delays in a great number of cases which could be avoided by the applicants themselves. The forms for applications for licences have been prepared with great care for the purpose of eliciting at the time of application as full information as possible to enable the application to be dealt with speedily and without correspondence with applicants, but in many cases these forms are filled up in such a way as not to convey the information required for departmental use. These forms may be regarded by some persons as being of an inquisitorial nature, but this is not really the case.

Many persons, however, fail to give any answer to some of the inquiries, and this leads either to correspondence or occasionally to a refusal of the licence, which, if the information subsequently obtained by way of appeal from refusal had been given on the form, would have led to the grant of the licence.

Reference may be made to one of the inquiries on the form, "Any special reasons for the grant of the privilege to export prohibited goods." The importance of this inquiry has reference mainly to neutral countries in Europe, because it is there that the danger of goods reaching the enemy occurs. Yet the inquiry is frequently ignored in filling up the form, whilst in other cases statements are made which afford no assistance to the Department—*e.g.*, "None, except that a licence is required to continue business," or "Because the export of the goods is prohibited."

The Director is quite aware that mistakes do occasionally occur which with the enormous volume of the business must be expected, but they are few in number, and every possible care is taken to prevent them, and also to prevent delay. It will assist him very materially in satisfactorily dealing with the work of the Department if applicants for licences will pay strict attention to the directions for filling up the forms of application, and if there are special circumstances which should, in the opinion of the applicant, satisfy the Department that a licence may reasonably be granted a statement should be sent to that effect with the application setting out fully the facts to be considered.

A Chemist at the Front.

It may interest some members of the craft, writes "Chem" (206/54), to have a few notes on field ambulance work on active service. The writer has been out somewhere in France and Belgium for the past six months, and obviously during that time a fair number of sick and wounded have been evacuated. Speaking generally, a man with a Minor qualification is attached to the tent division—as distinct from the stretcher-bearers—as there he is supposed to be *au fait* with all that goes on. As a matter of fact, if a pharmacist knows anything about field ambulance work in its most important aspect, it is never because of his qualification, but because his pharmaceutical study and his surroundings may have stimulated interest in "materia" essentially "medica," and induced him to go

farther afield than the Minor requirements. Where, for instance, in the syllabus is the pharmacist required to know anything about bandaging, sterilising, cleansing of wounds, injection of morphine and tetanus antitoxin, and theatre-work in general? And the writer, who, from patriotic reasons, enlisted in the ranks of a field ambulance, was made sadly aware of his ignorance of essentials before being on service a fortnight. There is this much to say, however—that one's knowledge of drugs and of the Pharmacopœia gives one a familiarity which is valuable in preparing and handling solutions, hypodermic injections, and the like. But the theatre-work itself is new ground, and it had better be approached with humility and deference. Well, then, how does a field ambulance operate? The following is an account of how one at any rate proceeds. We have so far worked sectionally thus: One section takes over an advance dressing-station (hereinafter named A.D.S.), another runs a sick-station further back, while the third either "rests"—facetiously so-called—at headquarters, further back yet, or runs a rest-station for sick evacuated from the sick-station at headquarters. The routine of a sick-station will not particularly interest readers, though practically all the dispensing that is done in field ambulance work proper is carried out here. But even so, "Hyd. subchlor. gr. iij. statim et mag. sulph. 5j. mane," and "Ac. acet.-salicyl. gr. xv." about covers the lot. But the A.D.S. is where the happy warrior would be, because here stands his chance of danger. At the A.D.S., for instance, from which this is written, a few days ago we used to regard a few shells as a sort of post-prandial digestive. They come whistling over, and one's first experience of them bursting anywhere nearabouts is not entirely enviable. Say what you will, a shell whistling near one can never be regarded as an invitation to tea. The writer's first experience of this was after a fortnight in the country. A party were sent up to the A.D.S. of a Regular field ambulance—the idea being to receive instruction. Not knowing where the next shell was likely to drop, and remembering that the day before one forced an entrance into the theatre and dispensary and performed a sort of solo knockabout act, one felt as though one's spinal column had hastily resolved itself into warmish jelly, and one—in a manner of speaking—"flowed" flat on the ground, happening to be in the grounds of the A.D.S. at the time! There isn't really much to say about work in the theatre. Wounded are taken over by our stretcher-bearers from the regimental aid posts. They have had their first field dressings applied either by a pal or by a regimental stretcher-bearer in the trenches. They are brought along to us by our ambulance wagons, and the slight and serious cases are—after generally a cursory examination—sent to some more or less stationary hospital or what corresponds—a casualty clearing station. More serious cases have often to be re-dressed, bleeding (if possible) stopped, and in practically every case—serious or slight—tetanus antitoxin injected, while some doctors have a routine of injecting "morph. tart. gr. ss." into nearly every case. And this latter is not so unwise as it may sound, because a fellow is generally very much unstrung after having "stopped one." However, in general, what is done in the A.D.S. is slight, but aseptic, so far as possible, has to be obtained. And for the rest tinct. iodi, cyanide gauze, and a bandage do the trick. Occasionally a little surgery has to be done, an artery to be caught up, something to be cut away, but it is almost an invariable rule that if one dressing can be made to last till the base—or even England—is reached so much the better. It will be seen that a pharmacist, *quâ* pharmacist, is not much of a catch in field ambulance work. If one of my fellow-craftsmen is quite fit and healthy he can serve his country far better by enlisting as a combatant, and if he proposes to join he'd better make haste! If a man is not too fit or not in robust health he had better join the R.A.M.C. proper and make known his dispensing experience, in season and out of season, to the authorities. If he doesn't make it known he will be put on orderly work—ward-scrubbing, bedpan attendant, and the like—not to mention having to tolerate all sorts of indignities and pettinesses from "flappers" in nurses' costumes and from "nursing exquisites"! Just in conclusion "field work" is almost always a misnomer, and the operating-tent, painted the colour of the landscape, generally comes to be used as a mess-tent for officers. It is nearly always possible to find an odd farm or house vacated by its hapless civilian inhabitants, and here—sometimes a place looks quite impossible—a dressing-station is set up. It is really wonderful how most unpromising-looking material turns out as quite a convenient place for hospital-work after an energetic cleaning has been undertaken and a few doors and perhaps a piece of obtruding wall have been removed. No big Red Cross flag is flown, this is simply asking for shells, and while we are always grateful at any little attention, why "awks for 'em?" They come all right!

Personalia.

LIEUTENANT A. LL. ALLEN, 11th Battalion Manchester Regiment, formerly employed as a chemist at the American works of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., is reported wounded.

LIEUTENANT SIDNEY McDUGALL, 2/6th Battalion Manchester Regiment, one of the managing directors of McDougall Bros., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Manchester, is officially reported missing. He went to Gallipoli in July and has been missing since August 7.

CORPORAL ELLIOT, Liverpool Scottish, who was formerly employed in the research laboratory of Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, has been presented with a gold watch by Mr. W. Hulme Lever, son of Sir William Lever, Bart., in recognition of the fact that he has been mentioned in despatches for bravery.

MR. FRED. GRIMWADE, eldest son of Mr. Norton Grimwaide, of Felton, Grimwaide & Co., Melbourne, has sailed from Australia for England to offer his services to his country. His brother Lionel has been on H.M.S. *Hibernia* throughout the war, and his brother Risdon is serving with the 6th Australian Field Ambulance.

LIEUTENANT H. G. BELL, East Lancashire Royal Engineers (T.F.), elder son of Mr. J. Bell, chemist and druggist, Manchester, has been wounded in the recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Mr. Bell received a commission in the 7th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers soon after the outbreak of war, but was transferred to the East Lancashire Royal Engineers, with whom he went to the Dardanelles in June.

SERGEANT HERRICK JACKSON, Australian Medical Corps, whose name appears in the list, published on the occasion of the King's birthday, of soldiers and sailors on active service to whom honours were awarded, is the son of Mr. J. E. Jackson, formerly representative of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., and now of Adelaide, South Australia. Sergeant Jackson was awarded the D.C.M. for distinguished conduct under heavy fire at Gaba Tepe. He was among the first fifteen to volunteer on the outbreak of war, and joined the A.M.C. as a private, was soon promoted to corporal, and left South Australia in December 1914 as staff-sergeant. He has been in most of the fighting in which the Australian troops have been engaged.

Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

The following subscriptions have been received from pharmacists: F. A. Williamson (proceeds from weighing-machine), 7s. 6d.; Leicester Pharmaceutical Association (collected from the members by C. J. Avery): C. J. Avery, 10s. 6d.; J. Barker, 10s. 6d.; Berridge, Ltd., 5s.; F. G. Blockley, 5s.; J. F. Butlin, 5s.; A. N. Cannell, 2s. 6d.; F. H. Clarke, 2s. 6d.; H. W. Clear, 5s.; E. A. Fry, 5s.; Geary 10s.; A. D. Hearnshaw, 10s. 6d.; W. T. Hind, 1l. 1s.; R. H. Hutton, 2s. 6d.; Hewitts, Ltd., 10s.; W. K. Inglis, 10s.; S. H. Johnson, 5s.; W. J. Lewis, 1l. 1s.; R. H. Marshall, 1l. 1s.; H. A. Martin, 5s.; A. E. Marsh, 1l. 1s.; T. C. Peberdy, 10s. 6d.; W. Rowe, 5s.; A. F. Richardson (Miss), 5s.; Wands, Ltd., 1l. 1s.; E. B. Ward, 1l. 1s.; W. W. Whittle, 5s.; F. T. Wilby, 10s. 6d.; A. E. Young, 10s. 6d.; F. W. Goodess, 1l. 1s.; E. Rimmington, 10s. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

GAS-FACTORY.—The "Daily Telegraph" states that one of the objectives of the bombardment of the Belgian coast by the Allies on August 23 was the Solvay Chemical-works, between Zeebrugge and Lissoweghe, where the Germans are making poisonous gases needed for their barbarous system of warfare.

CANADIAN ENTHUSIASM.—The Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association has offered to the Acting Minister of the Militia Department two machine-guns for the use of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The offer has been accepted, and the guns will be issued to the 28th Battalion Canadian Infantry. It is intended that half of the cost (\$2,000) will be met from the funds of the Association and the other half raised by voluntary subscription by the druggists of the province. A similar movement is on foot in British Columbia.

GREECE WANTS QUININE.—H.M. Consul at Piræus reports that tenders are invited by the Greek Ministry of Finances for the supply and delivery, at that port, of quinine required for the needs of the Government. Copies of the conditions of tender may be obtained from the "Ministère des Finances," Athens, where also sealed tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received up to September 1/14. A certificate of the deposit of 2,000l. (80l.) with the Greek Treasury or the Greek National Bank is required to qualify any tender. A copy of the Greek Government "Gazette" of July 13/26, containing the conditions of tender and particulars of the quantities required (in French), may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Birmingham.

The closing for the prandial hour has become very general in the city, and some traders have now decided to close in the evening an hour earlier than usual.

Miss Vera J. Alcock, daughter of Mr. F. H. Alcock, Ph.C., F.I.C., has passed the Local Senior examination of Oxford University with third-class honours. The young lady, who is fifteen years of age, holds a scholarship at the King Edward's High School for Girls.

Mr. Wilfrid Hill, in his indefatigable endeavours to aid the British and Belgian Red Cross Societies, has composed a song entitled "Three Belgians," of which he hopes to sell from ten to twenty thousand copies at 1s. each for the benefit of these funds. The music is that of the once-famous ballad, "Three Fishers went Sailing away to the West."

Sheffield.

It is stated that the buying section of the local Association is in a very flourishing condition, marked progress having been made during the last few years. Mr. C. H. Hewitt's pharmacy in Division Street is the distributing centre.

Mr. H. H. Greenfield, chemist and druggist, Ecclesall Road, had rather a rare experience for a city chemist the other day. He was called upon to poison a large snake which had been found in the front garden of a private house near his pharmacy.

Pharmacists in the city are still much harassed by the failure of the railway companies to provide a sufficient service for the delivery of goods. In some cases goods sent from Liverpool or Manchester take three or four weeks to reach Sheffield. Chemists should press the local goods-yard for delivery, as the delay is often due to shortage of carters, through the men joining the local munition-works. Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., are carrying all goods for their local branches from Nottingham by motor-van.

On August 19, Mr. G. H. Swift, who had taken over the business of Mr. A. H. Alcock as a branch, sold the fittings, etc., of the pharmacy by auction. Mr. Swift has been handicapped in the carrying-on of the branch by his manager joining the Colours and by the shortage of qualified assistance. The business was a very old one, having been conducted for a number of years by Mr. Alfred Alcock, who is now living in retirement. Mr. Alcock gained quite a reputation for his infants' teething-powders, which are still sold by chemists in the neighbourhood. Mr. A. H. Alcock is now engaged at the Wharnccliffe War Hospital as a dispenser.

Miscellaneous.

PHARMACISTS' VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS.—There will be a company parade, section drill, etc., on Sunday, August 29, at 10 A.M., in the courtyard of the Prudential Co.'s Buildings, High Holborn (entrance in Brooke Street), London.

FLY-BAIT.—Professor H. Maxwell Lefroy, to whose publications on the fly pest we have referred on several occasions, has now devised a fly-bait, consisting of equal parts of casein, brown sugar, and water. The mixture must be allowed to ferment for twenty-four hours before being used as a fly-bait.

NEGOTIATIONS are still proceeding on behalf of members of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop-assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks with some of the wholesale drug-houses in the metropolitan district. Interviews have been arranged during the next few days, as a result of which it is hoped a settlement will be effected.

SPECTACLEMAKERS' COMPANY.—The Company is arranging a new scheme of advertising for those who hold the diplomas in sight-testing and general optics. The advertisement, the right to use which is granted on certain conditions, certifies that the holder of the diploma is "recommended as competent to prescribe glasses for correcting optical defects of the eye."

THEFT OF POSTAL ORDERS.—At Tower Bridge Police Court on August 21, Charles Brown, alias C. H. West, was brought

up on remand on a charge of stealing postal orders from his employers, the National Institute of Sciences, Westminster Bridge Road, London (C. & D., August 21, p. 36). Having regard to his previous good character, the Magistrate dealt with him as a first offender, placing him under the probation of the court missionary.

POISONING CASES.—Four of the seven deaths due to taking poisons reported during the week were suicidal cases, the poisons used being corrosive sublimate, laudanum, and oxalic acid (two cases). An Atherstone boy died from the effects of eating belladonna-berries in mistake for blackberries; a woman died at Sheffield through taking a quantity of lead plaster; and a medical practitioner of Ash-next-Sandwich died as a result of taking prussic acid in mistake for solution of morphine.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT PROSECUTION.—At Lymington County Police Court last week, Edward de Barry Barnett, B.Sc., described as a chemist, of South Kensington, was charged, under the above Act, with unlawfully approaching a fortified place (Hurst Castle) on August 15, contrary to an order of the military authorities. When arrested he was found to have in his possession two slips of paper on which were written the names of explosive-works in the neighbourhood. He explained that he, as a chemist, was interested in explosives, and was about to proceed to America to take up a position in an explosive-works there. The lists he made out so as to know his competitors in this country. The Bench considered that he had acted foolishly, but, taking into account the fact that he had been in prison some days, he would be discharged on payment of the costs.

BRIGHT LIGHTS.—At Durham on August 19, John Samuel Bainton, chemist and druggist, manager for Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Silver Street, Durham, was fined 12s., including costs for having failed to obscure a light on the premises on August 10.—At Romford on August 19, William Peak, described as a chemist's manager, 35 Victoria Road, Romford, was fined 5l. for failing to shade effectively a light at the premises on August 14. It was stated that he had been previously cautioned.—At Skegness on August 20, Walter Hudson, chemist and druggist, was fined 15s. for a similar offence.—On August 16, at Grantham, John Newcome, chemist and druggist, 71 High Street, Grantham, and Sydney R. Cundale, chemist's manager, 24 St. Catherine's Road, Grantham, were each fined 1s. for failing to reduce the inside lighting of their premises.—At Gateshead, on August 23, Mr. George Hymers Martin, Ph.C., Bute Terrace, Low Fell, was fined 13s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. expenses, for failing to obscure the lights at his shop on the night of August 7.

EXPLOSION IN CHEMIST'S SHOP.—At Thames Police Court on August 23, Henry Edward Haynes (29), of no fixed abode or occupation, was remanded on a charge of maliciously placing in the shop of Mr. G. W. Hatfield, chemist and druggist and postmaster, 817 Commercial Road, E., a quantity of gunpowder, with intent to damage the building. It was stated that prisoner entered the shop on the evening of August 21 carrying a parcel. He walked to the post-office part of the building, and was informed that the post-office was closed. He left, but returned in ten minutes, and asked for a bottle of medicine. While this was being procured he placed a bag on a box on the counter, and directly after there was an explosion. Accused ran out of the shop, but was caught after a sharp chase. When searched he was found to have in his possession $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of gunpowder and a phial filled with gunpowder. After the explosion the shop was filled with smoke, while burning material was scattered about, and the fire-brigade had to be called.

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.—A meeting of the creditors of W. Willis, chemist and druggist, Alresford, Hants, was held on August 18, as the debtor is unable to pay further instalments as agreed at a meeting of creditors in January 1912 (C. & D., February 3, 1912, p. 44), when it was resolved to accept a composition of 5s. in the pound by instalments spread over two years. The statement of affairs now prepared shows liabilities 381l. and assets 714l., the estate showing an apparent surplus of 333l. It was stated that it is impossible for debtor to continue trading with hope of paying the balance of the composition, as since the deed was executed his turnover has decreased, and he has been unable to keep up stock owing to lack of capital. The debtor is owner of the business premises, estimated as worth 1,100l., but there are first and second mortgages on them amounting to 1,395l. In the event of the mortgagees closing, the proceeds of the sale would not cover their claims, and they would rank against the estate for the balance. After full discussion the creditors decided to sell the business as a going concern. The trustee has incurred additional liabilities since his appointment, but for these he will be held personally responsible.

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

Hayes & Hayes, pharmacists, 83 Upper Rathmines, Dublin, have opened a branch pharmacy in Main Street, Portumna, co. Galway.

Miss M. F. Moloney, daughter of Mr. Patrick Moloney, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Tipperary, has won a scholarship of 50%, tenable for three years in the National University of Ireland.

Mr. R. F. Blake has intimated to the Coleraine Board of Guardians that he cannot accept the remuneration of 3*l.* as drug-analyst, and stating that he must relinquish the position unless his salary is increased to 25*l.* It was agreed to consider the matter at a special meeting.

Guardians and Dispensing.

At the meeting of the Visiting Committee of the Cork Union a letter was read from Dr. Mullane stating that he did not obtain his qualification as medicine-compounder as he understood the Guardians intended to appoint a chemist to the post. A motion was then proposed that the present system of compounding medicines be continued for three months. An amendment was moved that a sum of 20*l.* per annum be allowed Dr. Mullane towards the expense of obtaining the necessary compounder's qualification, and this was carried by 11 votes to 6. A further amendment was proposed to appoint a compounder at 52*l.* per annum, and 8 voted for this and 8 against, and it was agreed to refer the matter to the whole Board. The Guardians agreed to ask the Local Government Board to sanction the appointment of a chemist.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

SULPHUR FOR GERMANY.—In an article in the "Matin," Professor Berthelot states that the Germans mix sulphur with their poison gases, in order to obtain a hanging cloud, without which their gas is ineffective. This gives added importance to the negotiations between the Allies and Switzerland for an Import Trust, as sulphur is one of the chief compensations demanded by Germany from Switzerland in exchange for coal. Switzerland obtains supplies of sulphur from Italy.

ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.—The Academy of Medicine has further considered the question of the restriction of the sale and use of alcohol in France. The following resolutions have been adopted for the guidance of the Fiscal Department and the French Parliament:

(1) The prohibition of the sale of spirits exceeding 50 degrees in strength.

(2) The prohibition of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of all liqueurs and all aromatic wines of strength above 23 degrees, neither category of these beverages being permitted to contain more than $\frac{1}{2}$ gram of essence to the litre. Sweet liqueurs containing 300 grams of sugar to the litre may be permitted of the strength of 30 degrees.

(3) The prohibition of the use for flavouring alcoholic beverages of chemical products, plants, or essences containing among their normal constituents thujone, benzoic aldehyde, aldehyde, or salicylic ethers.

(4) The imposition of a high supertax on all beverages, of whatever nature, in which the amount of alcohol exceeds 15 degrees.

(5) That the public authorities will without delay, and pending the adoption of legislation to diminish the number of spirit-shops, institute the necessary measures of supervision and police to close the very numerous clandestine spirit-shops which exist.

(6) It is recorded with pleasure that the High Command of the Army has forbidden the sale and distribution of alcohol in the zone of the armistice; this protective measure should be maintained and extended.

The Academy raises no objection to wine, beer, or cider.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Aberdeen and the North.

Pharmacists in many northern towns in Scotland—especially in Orkney—are very busy at present. In one town on the mainland there is only one chemist, who now employs several assistants.

A labourer, residing in Frederick Street, Aberdeen, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary last week suffering from accidental poisoning. He was ordered belladonna liniment for external use, and it is surmised that being unable to read, he misunderstood the directions on the label and drank the contents of the bottle. Local chemists consider that it would be better, both for their own and the public interest, for the prescriber to give verbal directions where there is evidence of ignorance or want of intelligence.

Edinburgh.

Many chemists who undertake developing and printing for amateurs are revising their price-lists. Films up to quarter-plate size are being charged from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per dozen; plates from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; and prints from 1*s.* 9*d.* per dozen upwards.

Local publicans—or some of them—who were restricted this week to five and a half hours' liquor dispensing *per diem*, are wroth with chemists and others who started the mid-day closing. One of them complained: "I expect your action supplied the authorities with the thin edge of the wedge in the case of spirit trade." One or two chemists report that an apparently chance customer has been questioning them regarding their right to sell "pick-me-ups" when requested, and inquiring how much alcohol such a mixture contains.

Fife.

Kirkcaldy Insurance Committee has appointed ex-Councillor Rodger its representative on the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees.

Mr. J. Carmichael, chemist and druggist, Leslie, is acting as organiser for the billeting of members of the recruiting band which is to visit the district early in September.

Owing to exhaustion of the Sanatorium Benefit Funds in Fifeshire, Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Act has been partially suspended. Domiciliary treatment not exceeding 5*s.* per week is still allowed.

Mr. David Storrar, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy, is one of the promoters of the "Snapshots from Home League," organised to procure snapshots of home scenes and members of their families to be forwarded to men at the Front. Amateur photographers are invited to write to him for particulars.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. William Dickson, chemist and druggist, formerly resident chemist in the Royal Infirmary, has commenced business at the Cadzow Pharmacy, 78 Cadzow Street, Hamilton.

Ex-Provost David Perry, of Perry, Hope & Co., Ltd., Nitshill Chemical-works, occupied the chair at the Lammis Court meeting of the Incorporation of Bonnet-makers and Dyers in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, on August 19. After the formal business had been completed, a number of very interesting extracts from the old minute-books of the Dyers, during the period 1593 to 1716, were read.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., Chairman of the I.L.P. National Executive, who was in Glasgow on party business during the week-end, paid informal calls on his old colleagues in the drug-trade. Many happy reminiscences were touched upon, including the speeches delivered to his co-workers in leisure moments. "Willie Anderson of McMillan's," as he was usually called, is a genial Scotsman, hailing from Aberchirder, Banffshire.

South African News.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

Natal.

ROLL OF HONOUR.—The death occurred on July 30, at Otavifontein Hospital, S.W.A., of Private E. A. Needham, of the 1st Durban Light Infantry. He had been out with his regiment since the beginning of the south-west campaign, and was due to arrive back in August. The deceased young man, although not a registered chemist, has been for some years with the firm of Stranaek & Williams, chemists, Durban, and was very popular among his fellow employes.

Transvaal.

THE HANNAH CASE.—Mr. Thomas Hannah, Amersfoort, in a communication to the Pharmacy Boards and Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa announces that he has at last succeeded in forcing the authorities to stop criminal prosecutions against him for the alleged contravention of Section 39 of Ordinance 29, of 1904, of the Transvaal. The following, he writes, is the wire which finally accomplished his purpose:

From Hannah to Governor-General, Prime Minister, and Minister of Justice, Pretoria.

"No definite assurance yet received guaranteeing my liberty and property as loyal subject of his Majesty the King. Unless I receive such guarantee without delay, shall be compelled to take the law into my own hands in self-defence. Shall not again respond to summons for alleged contravention of Section 39 of Ordinance 29 of 1904. Case before Parliament, therefore *sub-judice*. Copy of petition to Parliament in possession of Minister of Interior."

This wire resulted in forcing the Attorney-General, through pressure from higher quarters, to direct that Mr. Hannah be not again prosecuted under the section in question; and "my fight has thus ended in victory," adds Mr. Hannah. A *resume* is then given of the facts upon which legislation connected with medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy is founded in the British Empire. The cost of the lawsuits which have been undertaken by Mr. Hannah has been very great, and an appeal is made to chemists for assistance in defraying the expense.

Natal Pharmaceutical Society.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of Mr. G. Stuart Jones on July 22. There were present Messrs. Gale (Chairman), Jones, Anderson, Walton, Cooper, Johnston, and Goodbrand (Hon. Secretary). Arising out of a subject in the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Walton thought that something might be done to attract apprentices by working in conjunction with the Technical Institute. Mr. Anderson pointed out that a three-years' course of study is already obtainable at that Institution, and that there are several apprentices attending the courses. Mr. Cooper thought it is the long hours which deter many from joining the profession, and that the difficulty will continue until chemists agree to close earlier. Mr. Cooper asked for information as to the approximate date of the complimentary dinner. The Secretary replied that arrangements would be made on arrival of the last unit from the Front, the Medical Corps.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

B.P. 1914.—The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario has endorsed the new British Pharmacopœia, and advises dispensing according to its formulas from September 1, 1915.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the annual meeting the following officers were elected for 1915-16: *Hon. President*, Mr. D. Watson; *President*, Mr. L. G. Ryan; *Vice-President*, Mr. M. Albert; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. H. Chapman; *Executive Board*, Messrs. A. T. Christie, H. Singer, O. St. Amour, W. S. Stone, O. H. Tansey, M. Freeman, S. Boulkind, R. S. Bryson, and C. T. Milne.

QUEBEC.—At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec the following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. J. E. Lecours; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. W. Reynolds and Mr. W. P. Laroche; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. A. D. Godbour (re-elected); *Secretary*, Mr. Henri J. Pilon; *Councillors*, Messrs. John E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, A. L. Jolicoeur, E. C. Fraser, F. H. Spearman, Edm. Vadboncoeur, A. D. Quintin, and S. Boulkind.

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to all the members of eight Chemists' Societies in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

ENEMY TRADING.—A Proclamation was issued in the Commonwealth dated July 7, prohibiting trading with any company the shares of which are wholly or mainly owned by persons of enemy nationality or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, or which has been notified by the Attorney-General in the "Commonwealth Gazette" as managed or controlled, directly or indirectly, by or under the influence of or carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of persons of enemy nationality or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country. It is intimated that exemptions from the provisions of the Proclamation may be granted by licence.

Queensland.

DEFENCE MOVEMENT.—With the exception of Queensland, all the States of the Commonwealth some time ago formed branches of Pharmaceutical Defence, Ltd., whose headquarters are in Melbourne. Queensland had her own scheme, associated with Drysdale's, Ltd., which was contemporaneous with the southern movement. The defects in the Queensland scheme were twofold. Firstly, all the chemists were not interested financially in that company, and consequently those who were outside were in as good a position as the shareholders of Drysdale's to obtain terms from their own insurance-agents; secondly, Drysdale's did not accumulate a reserve fund for defensive purposes only, which Pharmaceutical Defence, Ltd., has done. For some time the directors of Pharmaceutical Defence, Ltd., were anxious to extend the ramifications of the company so as to embrace the northern State, but for various reasons they were unsuccessful. Perhaps the right moment had not arrived. During June the chairman of directors of P.D.L. (Mr. F. Buckhurst) was in a position to visit Brisbane and get into touch with the directors of Drysdale's and with other prominent pharmacists. As a consequence a meeting was held, at which it was unanimously resolved to form a branch of Pharmaceutical Defence, Ltd. A Committee was elected to carry the scheme into execution. The whole of the Australian pharmacists are now united in a common scheme of defence.

Victoria.

THE ASPIRIN TRADE-MARK.—In the Australian official "Journal of Trade-marks" early in June a formal notice appeared that Harry Woolf Smith, 47 Barkly Street, St. Kilda, and George Richard Rich Nicholas, Ph.C., 47 Punt Road, Windsor, were applying to the Trade-marks Department for the avoidance or suspension of the registration of a trade-mark, No. 829, the property of Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co. Investigation showed that this trade-mark was the word "Aspirin." The case was heard before the Commissioner of Trade-marks on June 29, when Mr. G. E. Gulliver attended on behalf of Pharmaceutical Defence, Ltd., and Mr. F. W. White, of Hood & Co., on behalf of Sigma Co., Ltd., to object to the avoidance of the trade-mark in favour of the applicants. The applicants claimed that they had discovered one out of several processes by which they could make pure aceto-salicylic acid in Melbourne without requiring any supplies of salicylic acid, except what they make themselves. They had analysed a number of samples of spirol and aceto-salicylic acid sold in Melbourne, and demonstrated the presence of free salicylic acid in all of them. A bottle of Bayer's aspirin was sent for, and this also gave the purple colour with ferric chloride, proving the presence of free salicylic acid. The claim for the avoidance of the trade-mark was based on the ground that the public had got accustomed to aspirin; they were being told that no aspirin was available, but were being persuaded to buy spirol and acetosalicylic acid, which were not pure, the presence of the free salicylic acid being likely to upset the stomach. The question of the rights of the present holder of the trade-mark was not discussed, nor was any ground given, except the convenience of the public, for the transfer of the trade-mark to the present applicants. Messrs. Gulliver and White objected to the perpetuation of the use of the word "Aspirin" in the interests of a German manufacturer. If its continuance was allowed, it would mean that at the close of the war the trade-mark would have been maintained in value for the German to whom the rights would subsequently revert. The hearing lasted from 10.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. The procedure was rather lax, repetition and cross-talking being allowed. The Commissioner reports on the subject to the Attorney-General, who makes his decision.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

FANCY PRICES are now being asked in the Bombay bazaar for carbolic acid, potash permanganate, and naphthaline balls, the former being quoted at Rs. 10 per lb.

DR. T. C. AVETOOM, an old Penang resident, has left for Europe in search of health after a severe illness. Dr. Avetoom was founder of the George Town Dispensary, Ltd., which originated from his own private dispensary, and was formed into the limited company fourteen years ago.

OPIMUM IN CEYLON.—The "Ceylon Gazette" contains new rules regarding the importation, supply, and storage of opium. The prices at which opium is to be sold are 1s. per grain and Rs. 4.37 per oz. for eating; 2s. per grain and Rs. 8.75 per oz. for smoking—minimum quantity sold is 25c. worth for eating and 50c. worth for smoking. A greater quantity than 8 oz. is not ordinarily allowed to any one consumer. Opium shall be supplied by a planter to his coolies only in a medicinal form and for medicinal purposes, and shall not be supplied for a period exceeding three days in any one case.

ENEMY CONCERNS.—During the week ended July 25 a deputation from the Bombay Trades Association met the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns regarding the liquidation of trading firms in Bombay. Among the cases mentioned of interest to pharmacy was one in which an alien company was continuing to dispose of its stock at rates ranging from 100 to 500 per cent. higher than pre-war rates, the disposal of the stock having been regulated with a view to advantage being taken of such enhanced rates. It transpired that stocks had only been approximately taken, and now there is Rs. 30,000 worth missing.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN SINGAPORE.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council on July 9, Sir Evelyn Ellis asked the following questions: (1) In respect of what alien persons, firms, or companies liable to be dealt with under "The Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," have the Government not yet taken steps to appoint liquidators? (2) What reasons have led the Government to refrain from causing such concerns to be wound up? The Colonial Secretary read the following replies: All enemy firms and companies engaging in foreign trade are being wound up except Rud Sieverts & Co. This last is a small business of which all the assets are under lien to a British bank, and the bank is itself dealing with the realisation of its security. Enemy firms engaging in business of a purely local character are on a different footing. Two are not in the hands of liquidators: the Singapore Oil Mills and the Medical Hall. The Government does not at present consider that the liquidation of these two local businesses is called for in the interests of the protection of the Colony. Sir Evelyn Ellis gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would move a resolution that liquidators be appointed to wind up the Singapore Oil Mills and the Medical Hall.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the report of the Weights and Measures Committee formed in 1913 to consider the question of a uniform system of weights and measures for India as a whole or for specific provinces. In their conclusions, the Committee state that the evidence received shows a general necessity and desire for a uniform system, provided that this does not involve too radical a change from existing practice, and they consider that uniformity, subject to this proviso, is both advisable and desirable. The great majority of witnesses throughout India, except Madras, have advocated the Bengal or Indian Railway weights as the system to be adopted.

INDIA'S TRADE IN 1914.—A return issued by the Government of India on foreign trade during the last three years shows a grand total of imports into India from all sources during 1914 of 104,377,200*l.*, compared with 120,099,800*l.* in 1913 and 102,171,200*l.* in 1912. From Europe a total of 83,282,800*l.* was received, against 96,891,400*l.* and 78,602,400*l.* respectively in 1913 and 1912. By far the greater proportion of these imports was from the United Kingdom, the figures for the three years being, 1914 70,186,200*l.*, 1913 77,329,900*l.*, and 1912 63,809,800*l.* Germany's share amounted to 5,122,800*l.* last year, against 8,237,200*l.* for the preceding twelve months, Germany being second on the list as regards European countries. The total value of the exports to the principal countries in 1914 was 138,269,000*l.*, against 160,742,600*l.* in the preceding year and 159,601,800*l.* in 1912. Goods to the value of 79,566,500*l.* were sent to Europe, against 90,329,600*l.* and 91,552,900*l.* respectively for the previous two years. Germany's imports falling, as compared with 1913, by 3,348,100*l.* and our own by 2,830,000*l.*

Italian News.

GERMAN PATENTS.—The Minister of the Interior has been approached by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society to initiate similar action to that taken in Britain, France, and elsewhere in regard to German patents. It is demanded that these should be declared void and the property of the public.

ITALIAN PHARMACISTS.—The under-lieutenants of the Medical Service Corps have not yet furnished to the professional journals any particulars of their experiences at the war. The Medical Service Corps is, however, now feeling the brunt of the battle, and is being taxed to its utmost resources, more and more medical men being called into service. Up till now the soldiers' wounds have been found to be easily treated.

MEDICAL CURRICULUM FOR PHARMACISTS.—Pharmacists in Italy who have already had three years' University training may, by taking another two years' course, qualify as doctors. On account of the shortage of doctors many pharmacists are considering the advisability of taking the medical course. There is a difficulty in the way in the break of study, but this should not be made insurmountable to such as desire the qualification.

ASPIRIN IN PRESCRIPTIONS.—Many of the doctors are still ordering German preparations, such as aspirin, and some chemists are refusing to dispense prescriptions either from patriotic motives or lack of drugs. Professor Murri recommends doctors to cease ordering such, and *à propos* of this a military pharmacist relates that calling upon a pharmacist for two aspirin powders he had to undergo a lecture on patriotism, and ended by taking sodium salicylate in place of aspirin.

MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETICS.—Commenting on articles in the pharmaceutical papers demanding that Italy should herself manufacture synthetic remedies, complaints are made that Italy, unlike Britain, France, and Germany, has no coal deposits, the richness of the country being due to the direct and present, not the past, effects of the sun on the soil. It is estimated that seven million tons of coal-tar would be required as the raw material for the aniline dyes employed in Italy.

Association Affairs.

West Bromwich.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held on August 24 at Messrs. Bullus's, Mr. I. M. Withers (President) in the chair. The business was to receive the report of the Pharmaceutical Committee and to discuss National Health Insurance affairs as far as they affect panel chemists. Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Evans, Keene, Griffith, sen., Hampton, Oakley, Kemsey-Bourne (Hon. Secretary), and Withers (President) attended. The President asked members to consider the report carefully, and to speak up if they had any criticisms to offer. The report was then read and discussed, and, on the proposal of Mr. Griffith, seconded by Mr. Withers, was approved. It was hoped that Mr. J. Lock (Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee) would be present to lead off the discussion on the report, but, owing to illness, he was unable to be present. It was agreed to send a note to Mr. Lock regretting his indisposition, and expressing hope that he will soon regain his usual health. On the proposal of Mr. Barnes, seconded by Mr. Allen, it was agreed to pay out of the Association funds 15*s.* due to the Pharmaceutical Society for the expenses of Pharmaceutical Committee elections for 1914 and 1915. As the Pharmaceutical Committee has no funds for administration expenses, it was decided that a voluntary levy would be the fairest way of paying the expense of prescription-checking. The President offered the use of a room for the September meeting, which all local chemists will be invited to attend to discuss the conference of delegates business and to elect a delegate from West Bromwich. The Pharmaceutical Committee's report showed that seven meetings had been held. The elections had been decided without contests from the commencement. A large amount of business had been satisfactorily disposed of. No formal complaints had been made against panel chemists. The Pharmaceutical Sub-Committee has had no occasion to meet. Mr. H. Osborne, elected Chairman in July 1914, joined the Gordon Highlanders in January 1915, when Mr. Lock was elected to succeed him. Mr. Griffith, sen., filled the vacancy due to Mr. Osborne's resignation, and Mr. Keene filled the place of Mr. Edgson, who has left the town. The "War Drug" amounts have been paid (buff form accounts).

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

War Badges.—At Birmingham on August 24, Charles Usher, manufacturing jeweller, was summoned, under the Defence of the Realm Act, for supplying to unauthorised persons badges so nearly resembling the official badges authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council as to be calculated to deceive. The badges were purchased for distribution among workmen engaged on war-work, but the latter had no official sanction to wear them. The prosecuting solicitor said a great number of men were wearing unauthorised badges, thereby shielding themselves from enlisting. Defendant was fined 10l.

Saccharin Sale.—In the Vacation Court on August 25, Mr Justice Low heard a motion in the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., v. Reitmeyer, in which Mr. Terrell, K.C., stated, for the plaintiffs, that his clients sought to restrain the defendant from selling a large quantity of saccharin in the United Kingdom in breach of agreement. Defendant had now put in the defence that he only meant to sell the saccharin abroad, but plaintiffs denied that. They wanted now, to prove their case, to look into other documents, so he would save his motion until the trial of the action. Counsel for the defendant objected, but his Lordship granted Mr. Terrell's application.

Trading with the Enemy.—Herman Michelsen, a Russian, formerly a liqueur-merchant in Antwerp, who came to London since the outbreak of war, was remanded at North London Police Court, on August 23, on a charge of unlawfully attempting to obtain goods from Germany. It was stated that two letters, admittedly written on behalf of accused in Russian, ordered quantities of essential oils from a factory in Leipzig and 20,000 glass bottles from a firm in Westphalia for delivery in Bâle. A third letter was to a relative in a neutral country, asking him to forward the other two letters. Accused was arrested in France at the instance of the English police.

A Question of Interest.—At Leicester County Court on August 24, Charles Wells, moneylender, Leicester, sued Ernest George Herbert and Ernest Ambrose Middleton, described as chemists (trading as De Boi & Co.), both of Nottingham, for 4l. in respect of money lent to the former, the latter having been guarantor for the promissory note. According to plaintiff, Herbert obtained 10l. and signed a promissory note for 15l., which he agreed to pay at the rate of 15s. per week, the loan and interest to be discharged in about twenty weeks. Only 11l. was repaid in fourteen weeks. For the defence, it was urged that the interest was excessive, amounting to about 140 per cent. per annum. His Honour considered the interest exorbitant, and thought 80 per cent. would have been a fair rate. On that basis a balance of 2l. would be due to plaintiff, and he entered judgment accordingly.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re Andrew Sharp Taylor, Clive Street, North Shields, Wholesale Druggist.—This debtor applied at the County Court, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on August 19, for his discharge. According to the statement of affairs, the liabilities amounted to 2,195l., and proofs actually admitted and probable claims not yet admitted to 2,204l. The assets realised 945l. Dividends amounting to 6s. 7d. in the pound had been paid on proofs for 2,182l. Last year debtor's father died and left him (debtor) an interest under his will, for which a conditional offer had been made. If eventually 110l. was received, and a claim by the executors of the debtor's father was withdrawn, a further dividend of 2s. in the pound would be paid. Debtor started trading as a wholesale druggist, under the style of Taylor & Son, at Clive Street, North Shields. The business had previously been carried on by debtor's father, who transferred it to him, debtor agreeing to pay 4 per cent. per annum upon 1,314l., the amount agreed upon as the value of stock and book-debts, after providing for liabilities. Debtor's father was a creditor, at the date of the receiving order, for 1,433l. Debtor's failure was due to bad debts, bad trade, and competition, and he knew of his position a year before the receiving order (*C. & D.*, 1903, June 20, p. 988). His conduct throughout the proceedings had been satisfactory. His Honour granted an immediate discharge, debtor agreeing to judgment for 100l.

Limited Companies.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

ROWSE BROS., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of extractors and adaptors of teeth carried on by G. A. Rowse, W. Rowse, and L. H. Rowse at 1 Houndiscombe Place, Plymouth, as "Rowse Bros." R.O., 1 Houndiscombe Place, Plymouth.

STEWART, THOMPSON & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 150,000l., in 1l. shares (75,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To take over the business of merchants, shippers, and commission-agents, etc., and, among other things, to make all kinds of dyes and chemicals. R.O., 17 Todd Street, Manchester.

HILLS & HUTCHINS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,500l., in 4,000 preference shares of 1l. each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of chemicals, explosives, drugs, disinfectants, and fertilisers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. H. Hills and F. Hutchins. R.O., Victoria Wharf, Dartford.

BROOKE'S CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 50,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, organic and inorganic chemical-products, by-products, distillers, manufacturers of benzols and all kinds of spirits, refiners, manufacturers of acids, salts, explosives, gas and atmospheric products, etc. R.O., 8 Westfield, Lightcliffe, Yorks.

PETER WADDINGTON & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 15,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between Elizabeth A. Waddington, R. A. Waddington, C. H. Moss, and J. E. H. Drabble, and to carry on the business of glass-bottle manufacturers as carried on by the said vendors, as executors of P. I. Waddington, at Mexborough, Yorks, as "Peter Waddington & Sons." R.O., New Don Glass works, Mexborough.

T. B. DENHAM & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,000l., in 1l. shares (5,000 preference). Objects: To take over and carry on the business of carriers and leather-merchants carried on at Fairfield Leather-works, Hightown, Liversedge, Yorks, and deal in, among other things, glue, soap, blacking, tanning-materials, gelatin, size, tallow, artificial manures, drugs, dysaltery, etc. R.O., Fairfield Leather-works, Hightown, Liversedge, Yorks.

PICKLES, AYLAND & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 7,500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at Ossett as "Pickles, Moulding & Co.," to carry on the business of analytical and manufacturing chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men, dealers in and manipulators of the by-products of timber, gas, iron and steel works and coal-mines, dealers in photographic apparatus and materials, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. W. Pickles. The first permanent directors are J. W. Pickles and F. Ayland. R.O., Market Place, Ossett, Yorks.

Company News.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LTD.—The directors have declared an interim ordinary dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

STAR CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—A general meeting of the members will be held at Central Chambers, Fold Street, Bolton, on September 27, at 12 noon, to receive the report of the liquidator and to pass an extraordinary resolution as to the disposal of the books, accounts, and documents of the company.

SANDOW'S COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO., LTD.—The report presented at the annual general meeting at the Holborn Restaurant on August 24 stated that without the provision of further working capital it would be impossible to carry on the business, that in two or three months their resources would be exhausted, and that, unless the shareholders were prepared to find some capital now, the inevitable result would be total loss. The debenture-holders had promised to provide 40 per cent. of the minimum amount required if 60 per cent. could be obtained from the shareholders. The minimum was 10,000l., and that sum could only be provided either by reconstruction or by some measure such as the creation of a pre-preference share with right to take 99 per cent. of the profits of the company available for dividend, which would effect the same end—namely, that the shareholders must subscribe in order to preserve an interest in the company. This plan would be much cheaper than reconstruction, and the directors recommended the shareholders to adopt it. The meeting unanimously agreed to a resolution adjourning the proceedings for a fortnight, and appointing a committee to confer with the directors and report on the scheme recommended.

Marriages.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

CLAYTON-RIMMER.—At the Church of Our Lady, Formby, on August 17, John Clayton, chemist and druggist, Farington, near Preston, to Gwendoline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rimmer, Formby Street, Formby.

CONNOR-HASLETT.—At 2 Adelaide Park, Belfast, by the Rev. Jas. Mecke, B.D., on August 17, George W. Connor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Lond.), son of the late Dr. S. Connor, J.P. (S. Connor & Sons, chemists and druggists, Newry), to Winifred Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late John W. Haslett (J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Belfast) and Mrs. Haslett, Adelaide Park.

GEARING-HILL.—At St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, by the Rev. R. R. Needham, on August 7, Alfred George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gearing, Brighton, to Edith Mary, twin daughter of Mr. Arthur Hill, chemist and druggist, Bedford.

HARRIS-PRITCHARD.—At Christ Church, Plymouth, on August 23, Alfred Edward Harris (of Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., Birmingham), to Gladys Garside, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, 9 Derry Villas, Plymouth.

MOORE-McLEITCHIE.—At the Parish Church, Groomsport, co. Down, by the Rev. Canon Peacocke, B.D., assisted by the Rev. S. W. Harris, B.D., Henry F. Moore, Ph.C., Royal Avenue, Belfast, to Mary Lavinia, only daughter of Mr. William McLetchie, The Tower, Bangor, co. Down.

OWEN-SAWYER.—At the Parish Church, Keston, Kent, on August 18, Reginald J. Owen, chemist and druggist, Farington, Berks, to Florence Mabel, eldest daughter of the late W. Sawyer and of Mrs. Sawyer, The Poplars, Keston.

SMITH-GRELLET.—At St. Mary's, Hitchin, on August 19, John Beddall Smith, Ph.C., West Mill, Hitchin, to Marian Kate Isabel, only daughter of Dr. Grellet, Hitchin.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BAGSHAW.—At Commercial Road, Tideswell, Derbyshire, on August 13, Mr. Weston Charles Bagshaw, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight.

BAILEY.—At Brisbane, on June 25, Mr. Frederick Manson Bailey, C.M.G., F.L.S., Government Botanist for Queensland. Mr. Bailey was the oldest botanist in Australia. He was born in Hackney, London, on March 8, 1827. The family emigrated to South Australia in 1838, and arrived in that Colony at a time when it was in a very deplorable condition. On arrival, Mr. Bailey, sen., was appointed Colonial Botanist by Colonel Gawler, at that time Governor of the Crown Colony. Many an interesting tale has been told by Mr. Bailey of the trials and hardships of those early days, when the Colonial Botanist had to eke out an existence through the privilege of selling the produce of the gardens, which was extended to him in lieu of salary. Before the appointment



MR. F. M. BAILEY.

of Grey as Governor the Colony had turned the corner and began to see brighter days. During the gold rush of the 'fifties the younger Bailey was tempted by the lure of gold, and left South Australia for Bendigo. He did not stay sufficiently long on the goldfield to benefit from the enormous finds which were occasionally reported, as he had to return to Adelaide owing to the illness of his father. He resumed his original work in the Adelaide Botanical Gardens for a time, but in 1858 he was again prompted to rove, this time to New Zealand, where he took up ground in the Hutt Valley district. Some of his children were born there. The Maori war broke up his New Zealand home, and he returned to Australia. He pushed forward from Sydney to Brisbane, where he arrived in 1861. Here he was engaged in the seed-business for a time, but a period of stress arrived, and this had to be given up. In 1875 he was appointed by the Queensland Government to inquire into plant-diseases, and from that time forward he was engaged in Government work. Though not always receiving

the sympathy his excellent work deserved, Mr. Bailey always maintained a happy disposition, and persevered untiringly in his exploration of the flora of this State. Among his published works are the following: "The Queensland Flora" (six parts), "Handbook of Queensland Ferns," "Synopsis of Queensland Flora," "Fern World of Australia," "Lithograms of Queensland Ferns," "Companion for Queensland Students of Plant-life," "A Catalogue of Queensland Flora," "Queensland Woods," "Queensland Grasses," etc. Mr. F. Manson Bailey was a man of the most kindly disposition which endeared him to all who knew him. He was a philosopher of the keenest type, a profound reader, and a humorist to the last. He received the C.M.G. in 1911 as an acknowledgment of his services. He was a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, being elected in 1892, when that grade was founded. He was also an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland. His son, Mr. J. F. Bailey, is Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, and one of his grandsons, Mr. Cyril T. White, was his right-hand supporter in his office, and is a frequent contributor to botanical journals.

BING.—At Chipstead, Sevenoaks, on August 15, the result of a motor-cycle accident, Lieutenant Eric (Choppin) Bing, 2nd Kent Battery 2/3rd Home Counties (C.P.) R.F.A., only son of Mr. Charles Bing, Ph.C. (of E. Bing & Son, Canterbury) and Mrs. Bing, the Old Rectory House, St. George's, Canterbury, aged eighteen.

EDMONDS.—Drowned while serving on board a cable-ship engaged on French Government work, Mr. George Edmonds, only surviving son of Mr. Thomas Edmonds, chemist and druggist, St. Sampson's, Guernsey, aged fifty-six.

EDWARDS.—At Wellfield, Tycores, Pantyffynon, Carmarthenshire, on August 15, Mr. Daniel Edwards, chemist and druggist, aged forty-three.

EHRLICH.—At Homburg, Germany, on August 20, Professor Paul Ehrlich, aged sixty. He was best known as the discoverer of salvarsan, the remedy for syphilis, which has recently been successfully manufactured in this country. Ehrlich was born at Strehlen, in Silesia, and educated at Breslau and Strasburg, graduating in medicine. Afterwards he developed the study of the action of certain chemicals on the body, his idea being to discover chemicals which would exert definite action upon disease bacteria in the human body without adversely affecting the patient. His first work was carried out in Berlin in connection with tuberculosis and the staining by dyes of the tubercle bacillus. He found that certain dyes possess a peculiar affinity for this bacillus, and this accorded with his theory of the specific affinity of particular chemical substances for particular tissues, especially for the organisms which cause disease. He next discovered a method of testing the potency of the anti-diphtheria serum by means of the use of guinea-pigs, which was used by the German Government for standardising serums. After this, while working with Shiga, he found that trypan red was capable of curing fatal trypanosome infection in mice, a disease closely allied to sleeping-sickness. This discovery led to a vast amount of research upon this group of diseases. The series of experiments with this drug and allied preparations resulted in the discovery of salvarsan, also called "606," that being the number of the experiment in which dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol was employed. Ehrlich received the Nobel Prize in 1908 for medical research, and it will be remembered that on the occasion of the International Congress of Medicine in London in 1913 he lectured on the progress of chemotherapy. He had hoped to discover a remedy for cancer, but at the time of his death had not reached that desirable goal.



PROFESSOR PAUL EHRLICH.

GALBREATH.—At Causeyside Street, Paisley, on August 18, Mr. Robert Galbreath, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Galbreath began his career as a pharmacist under the late Dr. Hunter over forty years ago. His brother also served his apprenticeship under Dr. Hunter, and thirty-seven years ago they commenced business for themselves in Causeyside Street under the name of Galbreath Bros. Mr. Galbreath's brother died about twenty-five years ago, and since then he had conducted the business alone, building up

an extensive connection. Mr. Galbreath was something of a character in his way, and was an inimitable *raconteur*. He was well known and highly respected in Paisley.

INGLEBY.—On August 14, Mrs. Ingleby, widow of the late Mr. William Ingleby, chemist and druggist, George Street, Barton-on-Humber, aged eighty-five.

MASSINGHAM.—At 34c Green Street, Bethnal Green, London, E., on August 20, Mr. Herbert Massingham, managing director of Massingham's, Ltd., drug-store proprietors, aged fifty-nine.

ROBERTS.—At 30 Bangor Street, Carnarvon, on August 21, Mr. Robert Roberts, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Roberts was well known and highly respected in Carnarvon, where he had carried on business for upwards of half a century.

ROBERTS.—At the Colonial Hospital, Gibraltar, on August 7, Frederick Robert Ignatius Roberts, aged sixteen. Deceased, who was the son of Mr. W. F. Roberts, a well-known chemist at Gibraltar, died as the result of an explosion in the cellar of his father's pharmacy on August 2. Master Roberts was a member of the Gibraltar Boy Scouts, and visited England last year with his company. He recently passed with honours in the Senior Division of the College of Preceptors' examination, and it was intended that he should follow pharmacy. He was a great favourite with his fellow Scouts, and the funeral on August 8, at which the Dean of Gibraltar officiated, was attended by many Scouts.

SNOW.—At 188 Acton Lane, Chiswick, on August 12, Mr. George Foster Snow, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. Mr. Snow was a pharmacist of the old school, having followed the calling for nearly sixty years. He was apprenticed to Mr. Matthew Husband, wholesale druggist, Exeter, and passed the Modified examination in 1869. Mr. Snow was for some years an assistant with Savory & Moore, Bond Street, London, W., and was one of the prime movers in founding the London Chemists' Assistants' Association. His death will be much regretted by the older members of the craft.

Killed in Action.

MARMION.—Killed in action in France, on August 9, Private B. Marmion, 8th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, aged eighteen. Private Marmion was formerly employed by McBirney & Co., chemists, The Medical Hall, Kilkeel, co. Down.

MOODIE.—Killed in action in Belgium, Lance-Corporal C. Moodie, Canadian Contingent. Lance-Corporal Moodie was at one time employed with the Burns Drug Co., Vancouver, and recently with the Powell River Drug Co., Powell River, British Columbia.

MORRISON.—Killed in action in France, Private A. Morrison, 1/7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Private Morrison was formerly employed as a chemist's assistant at Lossiemouth, Morayshire.

Died of Wounds.

ELLIS.—Died from wounds received in France on May 21, Judson Ellis, 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance. Mr. Ellis served his apprenticeship in pharmacy with Mr. E. B. Schell, Alliston, and graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy with honours in 1913. He was thereafter employed in Winnipeg, where he enlisted.

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MR. JACK SCROGGIE, eldest son of Mr. J. H. Scroggie, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Lauder, Berwickshire, who has been in the War Office for the past year, has been successful in the recent Higher Civil Service examinations for appointments in the Indian and Colonial Police Service.

MR. JOHN LAWSON, who for ten years has been general manager of "Daisy" at Leeds, has been appointed by Sir Jesse Boot to an important position on his headquarters staff at Nottingham. Mr. Lawson is a "Square" man and took the Major in 1901. He was awarded the Pereira Medal in that year, as well as the silver medals for practical chemistry and for botany. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and will be remembered for his tenacious defence of proprietary headache-cures before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Patent Medicines in 1912. Mr. Lawson takes an interest in all kinds of religious and welfare work among young people. He was President of the 4th Leeds Company of the Boys' Brigade and Superintendent of the Burley Wesleyan Sunday School, which is one of the largest and most successful in Leeds, having over 600 scholars. He was presented on leaving with a beautiful silver tray suitably inscribed.

Royal Photographic Society.

THE sixtieth annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society is being held in the Gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, W., and will remain open till October 2. Here at least one can almost forget the war, there being but few pictures shown connected with it. Landscape and figure subjects, with some good examples of portraiture, form a large part of the exhibition. In "The Duet" (No. 10) is seen an example of appropriate accessory, the background being largely taken up by an old-world map, which is in keeping with the mediæval character of the figures. There are several attempts at dealing with the nude, but photography does not seem to be able to do this in a satisfactory manner; there is a want of sympathy between the figure and the background, perhaps because the idea of nudity does not suit our climate. "Melisande" (No. 23) does not realise the idea of the poet in spite of the dejected attitude of the figure. In "After the Storm Comes a Calm" (No. 77), which shows a woman lying on the sand, the pose of the figure hardly appears natural. It would seem that the treatment of nude figure-subjects requires more study than has yet been given it. A quaint result is to be found in No. 83, a group of effigies of saints. It is an example of good choice of subject. Studies of heads and other pictures in the nature of portraits form an interesting class. It is clear that the success of these depends largely on the sitter, a good model often providing the *motif* at once. High-speed photographs are also in evidence. In the scientific section are to be found some interesting radiographs and a complete series of micro-photographs of various parasites. There are also stellar photographs, showing the method of finding variable stars, botanical studies, micro-photographs of sections, pictures of moths, beetles, birds, etc. There is an interesting series of stereographic transparencies in Room IV., showing various diatoms and other small objects. Colour-photography runs on much the same lines as in other years. It is far more successful in the rendering of still life and similar subjects than in landscape proper or portraiture. There is a distinct difference in the treatment by various manipulators, resulting in occasional quite excellent and true rendering of colour and tones, and at other times producing a hard and commonplace result. The "Rhododendron Valley" (No. 484) is an example of delicacy and truth; so also is No. 494, "An Old-fashioned Garden." In 525 the sky and clouds are very true. There are several Raydex prints. In the scientific section of colour-work there are some interesting records of scientific facts, such as various tissues under different conditions and treatments. It would seem that here is a distinctly valuable field for colour-work. The trade exhibit contains examples of pictures taken with different combinations of Ross lenses. The Platinotype Company demonstrate the use of "Satista" and other papers. James A. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., show cameras and accessories, including brushes and pigments for Bromoil-work. Kodak, Ltd., show examples of two-colour transparency-work for portraiture.

Will.

MR. WILLIAM DENIS COX, Ph.C., Grantham, who died on April 21, left property of the value of 10,600*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, of which 9,224*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* is net personality. Probate has been granted to Mrs. Helen Cox, widow; J. Y. Cox, Great Gonerby; and H. W. Fox, Worksop. The testator gives 100*l.* and his household and personal effects to his wife; 500*l.* to his sister, Lucy Rachel Cox; 25*l.* to Charles Barnsdale, if in his employ; and the residue of the property in trust for his wife during widowhood. On her death or remarriage the property is to be held in trust for his sister, Lucy Rachel Cox, for life, with remainder as to one-half as his wife, being his widow, may appoint, and the other half in trust for James John Cox and his children.

Promoting German Trade.

ONE of the most extensive domains in which the world-wide expansion of Germany is practised is that of pharmacy and the trade of medicinal products. As the profession of pharmacist is limited by law in Germany, a young qualified *apotheker* has not the opportunity to establish himself in business when he likes: he must wait until a pharmacy becomes vacant or until a new licence is created. The result is that the young pharmacist, while waiting, contents himself with a situation as an assistant. Some accept engagements in the large German "officines," others, more numerous, go abroad, especially to Switzerland, where they have the opportunity of learning French and of studying cosmopolitan customers. The young pharmacist, who has learnt a few words of French at school, does not hesitate to present himself in Switzerland as an assistant "speaking French fluently." He engages himself by correspondence, sends his letters correctly written, offering to work for a modest salary or even for nothing. The Swiss pharmacist, who always requires assistants speaking French and German, replies favourably, a contract is signed, and one fine morning the assistant presents himself—short hair, wearing spectacles, and carrying his bag with a triumphant air. "Good day, colleague!" At these words the chief sees with whom he has to deal—a representative of the German race, pushing his way towards the pacific conquest of international trade, who immediately treats his master as an equal and speaks usually in German, as he only knows a rudimentary French. "Ah," a Swiss pharmacist once said to the writer, who had engaged himself as his assistant, "I am so happy to have an assistant who is not German. It is no use our appealing to the French, or to the English, or of stipulating in our advertisements that we require an assistant speaking French fluently: it is always the Germans, speaking French abominably, who present themselves with their eternal, 'Good day, colleague!'"

The assistant is now installed behind the counter, like an owner. If the proprietor makes a remark the young German is offended, or even indignant: he does not allow himself to be reprimanded. Although abrupt towards the proprietor he is affable and cunning with the customers, for he is a good and clever salesman; he knows it, and that is why he does not fear the proprietor, who is interested in keeping him. The Teuton is curious to know everything about all he observes, takes notes, suggests new formulas, and never fails to praise and recommend German products. Thus it is that the drugs in "ine," in "ol," and in "al" are sold preferably to all other nations and for the benefit of the "Aktiengesellschaften." After some time the proprietor may expect the visit of the representatives of some of these German works who come to offer him just the products which he wants, and at advantageous prices. The plaster bust of a woman, an automatic mannekin, some humorous objects covered with gilt and clap-trap inscriptions are installed on the counter in the most conspicuous place and surrounded by specimens of the speciality. The irrepressible German looks at you smiling, and your German assistant at the other end of the counter admires and approves the suggested agency. One against three you succumb, and sign an order for the purchase of a gross of the speciality, and the traveller leaves to repeat the process at the pharmacy of a neighbouring colleague. In the evening you can see in the neighbouring café your assistant and the German traveller drinking Munich beer to the success of their little contrivance and dividing between them the commission promised by the Teutonic chemical-works.

After having spent some months in Switzerland and perfected himself in the French language, the German goes to France, or to Belgium, and from there to England, to carry out the same propaganda. He can now present himself as a polyglot assistant with experience, and can lay claim to the best situations. But generally he will ask for a post as "scientific representative" of a large German works abroad.

The "scientific representative" is the third person who proceeds to conquer pharmacy in Europe for the Ger-

mans, and he is perhaps the most important, as he visits and influences the medical men. Two years ago, looking for a situation, I received (writes our contributor) from a German firm the offer to become their "scientific representative" for Belgium. My second-class journey having been paid, I arrived at the little German village where the immense works are situated. A porter, who only allowed me to enter on presenting my letter of appointment, conducted me across several corridors, of which all the doors are closed, to the office of the "Herr Doktor Direktor." This gentleman received me with ceremony, expressed himself in good French, and, while closely watching and observing me, asked minute questions as to my scientific knowledge, and even regarding my wardrobe and private affairs. Then he explained what is expected of me: to serve a term in the laboratories—not for the purpose of studying the manufacture of the patented specialities, but to make me acquainted with their literature, also to read up the literature of all countries where anything has been published on similar products. This is in order that I should be well versed and able to discuss the preparation with doctors, reply to any objections, and establish scientifically the value of the product. After that the duties would be to visit all the doctors in Belgium and make daily reports on the following points:

1. The financial standing of the doctor, the style of house, the fittings.
2. What class of patients.
3. How far the doctor would be able to contribute towards popularising the speciality. Is he partial to the use of old drugs or fond of using new drugs?
4. Would the doctor accept samples of products for himself or his patients?
5. Has he a clinic or a laboratory?

In the last case the firm would even send the doctor monetary help to allow him to conduct experiments regarding the products he may receive.

After hearing all this I began to understand how German patented products are foisted on medical men and pharmacists by machine-made recommendations and statistics of doctors, professors, or heads of clinics supplied in return for payment or service rendered to the German chemical-works.

The terms offered to me were good. I was only to call on doctors, the selling part being done by correspondence or by special travellers. During my interview the "Herr Doktor" introduced me to the members of the staff who came into his office, adding every time, "This gentleman speaks German very well" (in other words, "be careful"). I understood that he wished to have their opinion of me after my departure. After my interview here I was invited to visit the secretary of the propaganda department and submitted to more questioning and further introductions. In his office I noticed in the glass cases a complete collection of the specialities of the firm and those of rival firms, German and foreign. On the desk was all the technical literature of the different countries, proofs of labels and of circulars. This secretary was a Frenchman, specially engaged for editing advertising booklets and the wording of labels. I came away with an impression of a very powerful and enormous organisation, although I was not allowed to visit the factory buildings. Our interview did not lead to any result, and I learnt later that the preference had been given to one of those German pharmacists to whom I have referred above who had travelled in Belgium and knew the language and the country well.

This is the programme laid down by the large German firms to capture the world's trade in pharmaceutical products. Add to this the publicity in the pharmaceutical and medical journals, and later on, when the product is prescribed by the medical profession, the propaganda to the public in the large daily papers. Is it surprising that German chemical industry supplied, before the war, 90 per cent. of the pharmaceutical products of the various countries of Europe and of America? Will the English and French be inspired by these methods to supplant henceforth the German drug? It is to be hoped so, and that "never again" will be rigorously applied to German specialities. Praiseworthy efforts have already begun to be made in

this direction. But German industry is on the watch and is already preparing to renew its conquests.

The following very suggestive advertisement is from a recent number of a Swiss professional journal:

"German firm in Munich, well introduced, wishes after the war to take up the representation of small pharmaceutical products, such as readily sell in Germany and abroad."

This is the first step in the spy work which is the groundwork of German industrial activity.

V. R. (200/7.)

Trade Notes.

BATH-CABINETS.—Riley Bros. (1914), Ltd., Bradford, make a special offer of their British-made "Home" bath-cabinets in their announcement in this number.

"ROSEOLAK" BRAND hot-water bottles are English made. Chemists' Sundries, Ltd., Manchester, invite applications for special quotations for these india-rubber bottles.

CYNOL is a new food product brought out by Armour & Co., Ltd., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., who supply particulars and advertising matter on application.

No. 11 EAU DE COLOGNE is a new and attractive line, particulars of which are given on "Maw's Page" this week. There are other useful things advertised on the same page.

CAMP-COMFORTS.—Foot-powder and trench-powder are the two camp-comforts referred to in the advertisement in this issue of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

MALT AND OIL.—Tolkien & Co., malt-extract specialists, Blackburn, invite applications for quotations for malt and oil, which is supplied in bulk and in many different packages ready for retail sale.

STOCKTAKING.—The warehouses of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., will be closed on August 31 for the purpose of stocktaking. Only emergency orders will be executed on that day.

"JOHN BULL" MALT EXTRACT, made by Paine & Co., Ltd., St. Neots, for the wholesale and export trade, will be in increased demand as the winter approaches. Contracts are best concluded while prices are favourable.

WRIGHT'S SOAP.—The second half-yearly window-display prize competition of Wright's Coal-tar Soap is now open. The cash prizes are valued at from 1l. to 25l. Chemists should write for particulars of the competition.

OPTICAL GLASS.—Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, are making large alterations in their glass-making plant, and expect shortly to be in a position to offer new varieties of optical glass in addition to the various types at present manufactured.

SEASONABLE LINES.—Parke, Davis & Co., 50 Beak Street, London, W., advertise in this issue the following seasonable lines: Mentholated bronchial lozenges, water-sterilising tablets, inhalone, and capsolin. These are good lines to sell to military men in training or on active service.

ALTERATION IN PRICES.—In the advertisement of Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd., 91-92 Great Saffron Hill, London, E.C., in our issue of August 21, the prices of B.E.M. and Empire enemas were inadvertently wrongly given. Subscribers are requested to note that the correct prices are printed in the firm's announcement in this number.

"POTTER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BOTANIC DRUGS."—Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60 to 64 Artillery Lane, London, E., announce that the second edition of this work has been published. It is written by Mr. R. C. Wren, F.L.S., and Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., has contributed notes. A list of firms who sell the book is given in an advertisement in this issue.

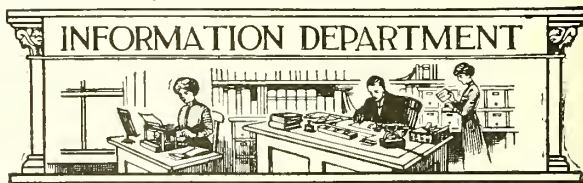
WATER-STERILISING TABLETS.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove, call attention to the water-sterilising tablets which they pack for chemists' trade. These tablets, which are lemon-flavoured and sweetened with saccharin, sell readily to soldiers, who now understand the importance of avoiding the internal use of water likely to be infected with disease-germs.

PIPERAZINE.—Alfred Bishop, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 48 Spelman Street, London, N.E., supply piperazine and piperazine citrate of their own manufacture. The piperazine base is much superior to the German product, being non-hygroscopic and non-volatile. The piperazine citrate was introduced to medicine by Messrs. Bishop, and the company is the only maker of this salt.

HUXLEY'S SYRUP.—The advertisement of the Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Croydon, to which we referred last week, was inserted in the *C. & D.*, August 21, in error, owing to a misunderstanding. The price-alterations

mentioned in our note (p. 53) have been modified since the advertisement was drawn up and first inserted, the prices being now on a more advantageous basis.

THE P.A.T.A. PROTECTED LIST for August contains the following additions: Armour's chymol (three sizes), vigoral (five sizes), and vigoral cubes (two sizes); Christy's lanoline (two sizes); dantol; Nilde's poudre (two sizes); and Roger's nursery hair-lotion (two sizes). The month's alterations in price are as follows: Armour's lanoline complexion-soap and tar, sulphur, and carbolic medicinal series of soaps; Ayrton & Saunders' goods (Ayrton's tea-tablets); Beetham's preparations; Demuth's preparations; and Denoual's santal-oil capsules and perles. The deletions from the Protected List in August are: Providor Proprietors' goods; T. C. Lindsey & Co.'s goods; Extirmo, Ltd.'s, goods; Sparklet fruit-crystals; and Barnett's goods. With the August issue of the "Anti-cutting Record" there is issued a supplemental protected list. This has been necessitated by the numerous alterations brought about by war conditions. These alterations have outgrown the ordinary capacity of the "Record," and the Council has therefore sanctioned the issue of the supplementary list, which is intended to be gummed to the inside of the cover of the 1915 Year-book.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 204/61 "Cirolin" veterinary preparation. | 206/27. "Pallmae." |
| 202/11. "Vacolite," used as a freezing-mixture. | 207/29. Glass linings for douches: British makers. |
| 206/55. Iodoecine: supplies. | 228/45. Amber bottles with patent top for peroxide of hydrogen. |
| 212/21. Makers of glass bottles marked "E. T. L." | |

See also "War Wants Exchange" in the Coloured Supplement.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Bandage-cutting machinery, 188/2 | Pine extract for baths, 184/65 |
| Barium sulphide, 198/72 | Piver's cosmetique, 180/465 |
| Birley's phosphorus preparations, 192/35 | Quassa chips (importers), 196/6 |
| Coal-tar benzine, 183/74 | "Radiol," 198/530 |
| "Crème Melba," 191/67 | "Reducine," 198/531 |
| "Crème Simon," 180/46 | Reudal bath-salts, 196/55 |
| "Cuticura" specialties, 198/53 | Rubber bulbs for perfume-sprays, etc., 196/10 |
| "Dairy" fly-killer, 180/461 | "Sambuci" soap, 189/66 |
| "Dentokos," 187/16 | "Sanfly," 148/51 and 183/56 |
| Electrical vibrators (for Holland), 191/22 | "Seabreeze" sulphur candles, 182/71 |
| Epsom salt, 182/69 | Slegg's essence for ginger wine, 183/14 |
| Hansen's rennet, 198/533 | Stearic acid, 188/180 |
| "Kharsivan," 197/46 | Steel cylinders for oxygen, 177/63 |
| Kimball's anti-rheumatic ring, 187/45 | Turco gloves, 198/58 |
| Minchin's inhaler, 188/56 | Towle's pills, 198/532 |
| "Muscabane," 157/25, 165/44 | Transparent gelatin (for making respirator-masks), 135/630 |
| Naphthalene-balls, 140/69 | "Traumatol," 165/67 |
| Nasal douches (glass), 120/620 | Tri-iodo-ethyl-phenol, 168/58 |
| Newfoundland cod-liver oil, 160/29, 174/64, and 195/39 | "Uraseptine," 195/52 |
| Perker Pray's manieure preparations, 198/45 | Vacuum flasks, 155/21 |
| "Parmena" dentifrice, 132/19 | Valerian-root (Belgian): importers, 187/490 |
| Pastille-makers (own formula), 175/60 | Williams's, Dr., Pink Pills, 175/735 |
| "Pellicidol," 146/23 | Willow boxes (substitute), 146/26 and 205/4 |
| "Permutit" sterilisers, 187/20 | |
| "Phosto," 193/30 | |

See also "War Wants Exchange" in the Coloured Supplement.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Scarcity of Drugs

is the subject of about half-a-dozen separate paragraphs in your last week's issue. It is a scarcity that is felt all over the world and will increase for some time to come. In this, as in other matters, we shall have to practise a rigid economy, and may thus turn our necessity to gain. We have been luxurious—if the word is allowable in this connection—in this, as in other directions, and we must return to simpler ways. This is not a pun, but a sober statement of fact. There are many old-fashioned remedies, "simples" and others, that have been discarded in favour of new discoveries boomed, whatever their value, for all they are worth, some of which it is quite possible have won acceptance partly because they were dear bought and far sought. Many of these will for a long while be unobtainable, but it may perhaps prove that the neglect into which the old favourites have fallen is undeserved, and that, supplemented by our improved methods of hygiene, they serve equally well. At any rate, we shall learn which among the new remedies are really essential, and which among the old ones are too valuable to be ignored. Another service this scarcity will do us is to restrain the extravagance of thoughtless prescribers; when these articles can no longer be got there will be nothing for it but to order what is to be had.

The "Drugs Vended Entire" Case

raises important points which were bound to come up sooner or later. It is a well-known fact that insoluble drugs are rarely issued in compressed form without some ingredient of a disintegrating nature, such as starch. An acetanilide tablet, for example, does not usually consist of pure acetanilide: is it therefore no longer an "entire drug"? If so, it must be subject to duty; if it is regarded as free of duty, where is the line as to admixtures to be drawn? And if an acetanilide tablet is to be liable to stamp-duty, is it equitable to allow a powder of pure acetanilide to go free? The second question, equally important, is whether the defendants are entitled to take advantage of a privilege reserved to "a chemist and druggist who has served a regular apprenticeship." The case, however, seems to have been decided on the question of whether the article sold was an entire drug. It is possible also that the concession made by the Board of Customs and Excise to limited companies which fulfil certain conditions applies to those who sell entire drugs, as it does to the vendors of "known, admitted, and approved remedies."

An Entire Drug,

according to the Medicine-stamp Acts, is a drug "without any mixture or composition with any other drug or ingredient whatsoever." I am not at present concerned to say how this agrees with the contention of Mr. Kerly in the case reported last week, but it seems worth noting that the Oxford English Dictionary marks the use of this word with the meaning "wholly of one kind, homogeneous; free from alien admixture" (which may be regarded as equivalent to the definition given in the Act), *obsolete*, and that the last quotation for it is dated 1699. Evidently it is not obsolete in legal documents, but it would have been better to use a word more familiar in the sense intended. In the usual sense, which is that of whole, complete, a drug does not cease to be entire when it is mixed with another drug. What is a drug? The Dictionary defines it as "An original, simple medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition or prepared by art, or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament." I do not know the difference between a medicine and a medicament, and perhaps we are not intended to infer that there is any, in which case it was a mistake "to continue pouring when the jug was full"; and in any case the definition is not exactly in accord with that of "Pharmacopœia" in a later section of the Dictionary, for if drugs

are, whether mixed or not, simple substances a Pharmacopœia is a list of something more than drugs. There is, no doubt, a providence in this ambiguity of language; indeed, we may parody Mr. Weller, and ask, "Wot 'ud become of the lawyers without it, Sammy?"

The War Badge

question is likely to arise in a much more acute form as men of military age become scarcer. At present the badge is being abused, and the regulations made by the Minister of Munitions are welcome. I happen to know of one firm, not in the drug-trade, which employs many thousands of workers and which has contracts with both the Admiralty and the War Office for the supply of provisions. Every single male of war age in this firm can get a "war badge," though he has no more connection with the manufacture or handling of the foodstuffs in question than the man in the moon. I understand a similar state of things exists with other firms holding Government contracts. These are no doubt issued under the Defence of the Realm Act, to which reference was made last week. The provision of food and medicine for the soldiers is as essential for the nation's welfare as the making of chemicals for explosives, but apparently there is a disinclination to increase the number of those entitled to a war badge. There ought to be some concerted movement to get the matter placed on a logical and sound basis.

Reference to the Prescriber

is the golden rule in all cases of doubtful Insurance prescriptions, but it is not always followed. A prescription was shown to me the other day in which a mistake of grave importance had evidently been made by the prescriber, but it was difficult to decide whether he had written *i* for *a* in the name of one of the ingredients, or 5ss. for ʒss. in the column of doses. As it stood, the prescription could not safely be dispensed. The first chemist to whom it was offered declined it, the second dispensed it in accordance with what he supposed the intention to have been, but neither of them referred it to the doctor. Other cases of another kind, but all showing a difference of judgment on the chemist's part, have recently been reported to me. In one a prescription was refused because, although it contained no forbidden ingredient, it seemed doubtful whether its cost would be allowed; in another the quantity of a costly ingredient was reduced. The former of these was, however, subsequently dispensed. Such irregularities of procedure (I do not, of course, regard them as being all on the same level) do not redound to our credit, either with the profession or with the public, and a recognised code of conduct for all difficult cases is much to be desired.

Petroselinum segetum

is the corn parsley, the honewort of Gerard, who tells a long story of how it cured one Charity Leigh, late of Brading in the Isle of Wight, of a tumour in the face, locally called a hone. For this purpose a handful of the bruised herb was infused in half a pint of beer, which was drunk every morning. This does not look as if the plant had very strong poisonous properties. Your correspondent's description of the plant, and especially of its umbels, is too minute to admit of mistake, or I should have guessed that it might be fool's parsley. I see, by the way, that in Johns' "Flowers of the Field" the hemlock water dropwort (*Eranthe crocata*), which you so capitally illustrated last week, is said to be popularly known as water hemlock. Its resemblance to the true water hemlock is sufficient to account for this. The name dog's parsley (*Petroselinum caninum*), formerly given to the latter, suggests, as do many other such names, a doubt as to the truth of Pliny's assertion that the dog rose (*Rosa canina*) was so called because, its root having been prescribed by an oracle (or in a dream) for the bite of a mad dog, had proved a sovereign remedy. The Greeks called the wild rose *cynosrôdon*, and the sweet briar (apparently) *cynosbatos*, but the latter name was given also to two or three other plants, which of itself is enough to make one sceptical.



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Index Folio 308

BRITISH ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.

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FLETCHERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MEDICALS AND SYRUPS.

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Editorial Articles.

After One Year of War.

IV.—What has Still to be Done.

THE prosecution of the war to a successful issue must necessarily and may safely be trusted to the Governments of the Allies, and if any of the steps taken to organise ample supplies of men and munitions and to defend the realm have inconvenienced traders, this is of trivial importance considering the magnitude of the national issues at stake. Notwithstanding the difficulties resulting from labour shortage, financial stringency, and the commandeering of the output of certain raw products, it is permissible to ask if enough has been done to ensure an independent supply in this country of fine chemicals. The German official view of the future of German commerce is that after the war it will be comparatively easy to recover lost ground and international trade, including trade in chemicals. This probably depends on the assumption that victory will rest with the German arms. Another view is that expressed by the candid German writer of "J'accuse," that it will take generations to recover the trade lost owing to the war. The writer referred to was only considering the effect of ruptured relations with the Allied countries occasioned by the war, but one must take into account the time it takes to live down a reputation for duplicity and dishonesty which, as a nation, Germany has acquired with such thoroughness. Fair dealing is the foundation upon which international relations exist alike in commerce and diplomacy. This makes it all the more necessary that if certain manufactures cannot, owing to present conditions, be started in this country, steps should be taken to commence the manufacture so soon as the necessary labour, capital, and raw materials are available. We gave recently a fairly long list of fine chemicals which are now being made in the United Kingdom, but not only could the list be made much longer with advantage, but the scale upon which some of the chemicals there enumerated are being made at present is inadequate to the needs of the country. This should not be taken as belittling the splendid work that has been done in certain directions, but as an indication that there has been a lack of definite direction in organising the comprehensive manufacture of chemicals. The existing manufacturers cannot, perhaps, be expected at the present time to take up the manufacture of large groups of chemicals outside the usual classes for which their plants and works are adapted, but interested parties might take steps to organise works for making fine chemicals entirely new to the industry of the country. We may take it that Government assistance would be forthcoming if good and

sufficient reasons were advanced in the proper quarters. The establishment of British Dyes, Ltd., is an example of what can be done if efforts are directed in the right manner. This company undoubtedly will require to make many synthetic medicinal substances if the manufacture of dyes is to flourish, and the establishment of a subsidiary company for the manufacture of medicinal chemicals on a sufficient scale may be suggested as one direction in which expansion might be made. There are, however, many chemicals formerly obtained from Germany which are not connected with the coal-tar industry, and there seems no reason why the difficulties of making them in this country should not be overcome. As an example of practical steps taken to capture enemy trade may be cited the Association formed on the outbreak of war for the purpose of promoting the manufacture in this country of glass and porcelain laboratory-ware. The British Laboratory-ware Association includes in its membership most of the large dealers in chemical apparatus. Various problems of supply were entrusted to small committees to work out. In this way not only were British manufacturers induced to take up the manufacture of chemical porcelain and filter-papers, but works were established on a considerable scale to make glass chemical apparatus. It would seem as though an organisation connected with the large wholesale druggists of this country could exercise a similar influence on the supply of medicinal chemicals. The reputation of British goods should certainly be extended to many of the fine chemicals which have hitherto been made in Germany.

Closely bound up with this question is the insufficient use that has been made in the drug-trade of the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Acts in obtaining the avoidance of trade-marks relating to chemicals, especially those which indicate articles made under patents that have expired. It is perhaps too much to expect private persons to move in this matter much more than has been done at present; but an organisation, say, of wholesale druggists, or one representing retail pharmacists, could be expected to show some altruism on behalf of the drug-trade. Failing such concerted action, power might be given to the Patent Office through the Board of Trade to act in the public interest, although it would still be necessary for some body of traders to bring before the Government the need for action and to indicate the direction in which it should be taken. In the report of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines it was recommended:

That the multiplication of fancy names for recognised drugs be prohibited.

That the period of validity of a name used as a trade-mark for a drug be limited, as in the case of patents and copyrights.

These findings of a Select Committee are not perfect—there is no reason, for example, why drugs should be especially singled out to be dealt with in this way by the Legislature—but these findings will cause many echoes in the chemists' shops of the country where it is often necessary to stock a particular chemical or drug, practically identical in composition, under several different names. If advantage were taken of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Acts to obtain the avoidance of a large number of registered trade-marks at present applied to articles originally patented, one source of trouble and expense to the drug-trade would be diverted. It would be an advantage if the Overseas Dominions would embody similar provisions regarding trade-marks in the legislation of their respective countries. There would need to be concerted action,

however, so that the curious spectacle would not be presented, as it was recently in Australia, where a similar law exists, of pharmacists' representatives opposing the avoidance of a registered trade-mark for acetylsalicylic acid. The authorities in this country have shown a readiness to apply the law which should be an encouragement for any body representing the drug-trade which desires to help in simplifying the nomenclature of medicinal chemicals. The fear of reprisals is not one which should influence British opinion, especially in view of the declared policy of Germans to play havoc with British property in Germany; and as regards suggestions for fostering industries established in this country owing to causes connected with the war, such as import taxes or subsidies, is it not possible that future Governments will listen with a sympathetic ear? The State Departments have been shaken by the war out of the *non possumus* attitude which was characteristic of many British institutions a year ago.

Export Licences.

Of the many newly created Government Departments as a result of the war probably none has been more abused and criticised than the one dealing with the issue of export licences, known as the War Trade Department. Judging by the opinions of merchants expressed to us from time to time, we are afraid much of this criticism is deserved, because the bulk of the officials do not seem to have an intimate knowledge of export trade or practical experience of commerce. The method in which export licences have been granted reveals annoying red-tape practices in the Department, and the result in many instances is a deplorable waste of time, much loss of trade, and serious inconvenience to buyers abroad. Formerly it was not permissible to fill in the application form until the goods were packed, and the importer who succeeded in getting his licence within a month of application considered himself lucky. A firm trading with Holland has complained that the higher Government officials have insisted on the obtaining of licences for the export of goods which cannot possibly be of any military value to the enemy. These lists, they complain, have been prepared, without reference to experts, by permanent Government officials who do not display much knowledge of the articles with which they have to deal. In consequence trade is being daily lost to our exporters. Mincing Lane houses, in particular, have suffered, and we have had complaints from several export houses who have dealt with *bona-fide* Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian houses for many years past; more recently Switzerland has come under the official ban, and at the present time there is a deadlock in trade with that country, the contention of the British Government being that supplies destined for Switzerland have been diverted to Germany and Austria. The chief complaints are that firms are compelled to wait indefinitely for permits—a month or six weeks is quite frequent—and even after this period the permit may not be granted. It must not be forgotten that several neutral European countries are now asking for larger quantities of produce than previously, because their chief sources of supply, like Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and other ports, are no longer able to obtain goods for export, and as a result they look to London. We have been told that the War Trade Department is "learning by experience," and is profiting by its mistakes, but meanwhile the commercial community is suffering. At the present time it is almost pathetic to find how eagerly the

great consuming interests in Russia, Italy, Japan, India, Canada, and even the United States are looking and longing for this country to furnish an alternative to them against being obliged to go back to dependence upon Germany after the war. Most of them (Russia in particular) consider that England can do anything she applies herself to in the way of manufacturing. At the present moment many buyers in these countries are sorely puzzled at our failure to afford supplies and at our apparent failure to grasp a unique opportunity. We understand that some of these buyers (including the United States) have placed contracts with British suppliers of chemicals for a period extending over three years. To their amazement, however, permits to export the goods against such contracts are at present refused. Of course, the diversion of plant for making explosives and munitions is the reason assigned, but buyers cannot understand why both cannot be accomplished. On behalf of the War Trade Department it must be stated that they have to deal with between two and three thousand applications daily, and are greatly overworked, but the position shows beyond doubt the real necessity of an advisory board composed of practical business men who might be of considerable assistance not only to the Government but to the exporters. Cabinet Ministers are exhorting us to lessen our imports and increase our exports, but we must first have a more intelligent comprehension of the facts by the authorities.

Since the above was written the War Trade Department has sent us a communication explaining the reasons for the delays complained of. This is printed on p. 42.

Dispensing Methylated Preparations.

In the August issue of the "Anti-Cutting Record" there is published correspondence between Mr. W. Johnston, Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association, and the Board of Customs and Excise regarding the extended use of mineralised methylated spirit in making certain lotions and liniments. This correspondence follows up the concessions by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise respecting the use of methylated spirit in lotions prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners (*C. & D. Diary*, 1914, p. 414), and makes quite clear the position of chemists in regard to the making and keeping of mixtures of an "allowed liniment" with other substances. Mr. Johnston, in his communication to the Board, dated December 28, 1914, mentions the concessions above referred to, and asks whether it would be possible for the Board to extend the privilege of using mineralised methylated spirit so as to include certain liniments in addition to the four which have been sanctioned for many years by the Board. He further asks if it would be allowable to make liniment of opium wholly with methylated spirit, pointing out that the nearest approach to this at present is a mixture of methylated soap liniment and tincture of opium made with rectified spirit. It is suggested that the objection that this concession would give an excuse to a chemist to have on his premises methylated tincture of opium could be got over by insisting that if methylated liniment of opium were made and sold, it must be all made in one process and not by the mere admixture of tincture of opium with methylated soap liniment. Another question asked by Mr. Johnston was: "Is an *allowed* methylated liniment permitted to be mixed or/and kept ready mixed with any other preparations?" For

example, strong solution of ammonia one part, methylated soap liniment three parts, water five parts, or liniment of opium, methylated compound camphor liniment, methylated soap liniment of each one part. He also asks if there is any likelihood in the near future of the Board being able to relax its regulations so that liniments such as the above might legally be kept and dispensed with whatever safeguards and conditions the Board may think proper to attach. The reply of the Board of Customs and Excise is as follows:

No. 35602
1914

Custom House, London, E.C.,

July 9, 1915.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of December 28 last, respecting the use of methylated spirit in making certain lotions, etc., I am directed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to inform you that they are not prepared to extend the concession referred to in the first paragraph of your letter.

As regards the two particular points raised by you, I am to inform you as follows:

(1) AS REGARDS LINIMENT OF OPIUM.

The use of methylated spirit in making this liniment according to the process suggested by you (*i.e.*, the ingredients to be mixed at one operation, no separate tincture of opium being made with the methylated spirit) has been sanctioned by the Board for many years past, it being understood, however, that the Board's specific sanction must first be obtained by the person desiring to make the liniment.

(2) AS REGARDS MIXING OF AN "ALLOWED LINIMENT"

with other substances to make another preparation, I am to state that the Board would not be prepared to give any general permission to make the mixtures in question. As regards mixtures such as those described in your letter, the Board would, of course, usually raise no objection, but the formulæ must first be submitted for their approval by the person wishing to make the mixtures.

I am to add that the Board much regret the delay in replying to your letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. P. BYRNE.

Non-proprietary Trade Names.

A GOOD deal of uncertainty exists as to the proprietary rights in the names of certain chemical substances of German origin. This has led to a needless reserve in the use of these names, and also to the coining of fresh words for particular drugs in the names of which proprietary rights are supposed to exist. Of the convenience of short names for particular medicinal substances there can be no doubt, and it is this probably which caused four medical men, investigating the action of certain hypochlorous compounds, to invent for the two new compounds they devised the words "eupad" and "eusol" (*C. & D.*, July 31, p. 144). Exception is sometimes taken to the use of a short name when it refers to the medicinal properties of the chemical to which it is applied, and this has opened up a wide field for the inventors of new names in place of those to which objection is taken. It is another matter, however, when an official body, such as an Insurance Committee, issues to medical practitioners and chemists a prohibition of the use of non-proprietary names. We have in mind a case which occurred recently in which the Insurance Committee ruled that certain drugs must not be ordered under names which the context shows were regarded as proprietary, and hence were supposed to involve additional expense to the Drug Fund. Apart from the fact that medical men have very hazy ideas as to trade-mark matters, there does not seem to be any reason why, if they prefer it, they should not prescribe a drug under a name with which they are acquainted, and to which no private rights are attached. The list of drugs to

which we refer included antifebrin, antipyrine, aspirin, chloralamid, formalin, trional, and urotropin. Before the list was issued the private rights in the words aspirin and urotropin had been extinguished in this country, under orders made by the Board of Trade exercising the powers given by the Patents, Trade-marks, and Copyright (Temporary Rules) Acts, so that there was no reason for including them in the list of proprietary names. The reason for removing these two names was that they had come to be "the name or only practical name of an article manufactured in accordance with a known process or a formula which has been published, or is well known in the trade," and it is unfortunate that well-meant but ill-founded endeavours should be made by an Insurance Committee in the opposite direction. In regard to antifebrin no private rights are in question. The facts are that in 1887 Kalle & Co. registered as a trade-mark a label embodying among other matter the words "Antifebrin garant. chem. rein" (antifebrin guaranteed chemically pure), which did not confer proprietary rights in any of the constituent words. The complete trade-mark, however, was removed from the Register fourteen years ago. The word antipyrine *per se* is not a registered trade-mark notwithstanding the statement given in a foot-note to phenazone in the Additions to the British Pharmacopoeia of 1885—a statement which, it will be noted, was modified in the B.P. 1898 and omitted altogether in the B.P. 1914. The facts regarding the antipyrine mark are as follows: The words "Dr. Knorr's Antipyrine" were registered as a trade-mark in 1885 by the Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a/M., and have been maintained on the Register ever since. This does not confer more right to the exclusive use of the word antipyrine than it does to "Dr." or "Knorr." Dr. Knorr was the inventor of antipyrine, the patents for which have long since expired, so that if anyone cared to go to the trouble and expense of taking up the matter the whole mark would probably be removed as unmeritorious. It was pointed out recently in the *C. & D.* (August 7, p. 53) that the word chloralamide is not *per se* a registered trade-mark. The word "formalin" is non-proprietary, and is a convenient term for a 40-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde. The word trional is not the exclusive property of any person or persons, the two registered trade-marks in which the word is used being connected with signatures of the companies who manufacture the chemical. Similar remarks apply to several other commonly used names of chemicals of German origin. The object of this note is to impress upon Pharmaceutical Committees who may be asked to advise Insurance Committees that care should be taken not to confer indirectly proprietary rights where they do not exist. Such action confuses medical men and is a needless sacrifice of common rights of the community.

A Tenant's Liability for Air-raid Damage.

A QUESTION which we are often asked, and which it is important for every tenant to ask himself at the present time, is: "Should I be under any liability in the event of my premises being damaged or destroyed as the result of an enemy air-raid?" The question is one which can be answered only after a consideration of the circumstances; but a few typical cases may be referred to, and will afford some guidance to other inquirers. When a tenant holds his premises under the common form of lease for several years, his legal position is clear: he

expressly agrees to keep the premises in repair and to yield them up in repair, to his landlord, at the end of the term. Having accepted this obligation he must fulfil it, therefore if the premises are injured he must repair or even rebuild them so as to comply with the terms of his lease. The prudent course for the tenant to adopt in this case is to protect himself by insurance against the risk he runs. A similar position may arise in the case of a tenant holding premises under an agreement for three years, or a lesser period, but, as a rule, in this case the liability for repairs is more restricted than that of a lessee for a longer term; for instance, he may merely agree to keep the inside of the premises in repair. In that case, if the inside of the premises were merely damaged as the result of an air-raid, the tenant would be liable to repair the damage; if, however, the premises were wholly or partially destroyed from the same cause, his position would be far from clear. We think that while no Court would compel him to rebuild the premises or do any structural work, yet he would be under some liability to his landlord. What the extent of that liability would be it is difficult to say, but presumably it would be equivalent to the cost of decorating the premises internally after they had been rebuilt. In cases such as this the fair course is for the landlord and tenant to share the cost of insuring the premises against aircraft risks. A new point has arisen for the consideration of prospective landlords and tenants, who should now expressly agree which of them is to be liable for damage done by hostile aircraft. It has long been the common practice for tenants to except from their liability for repairs "reasonable wear and tear and damage by fire or tempest"; prudent tenants will now seek to extend such exemption to damage done by the King's enemies.

Officialising Infants' Foods.

DR. HECTOR CHARLES CAMERON, in an address delivered recently at the Child Welfare and Mothercraft Exhibition at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, explained the uses and limitations of artificial foods for feeding infants. He considers that there is danger to the nation in the unrestricted sale of carbohydrate foods or of foods containing a very high percentage of carbohydrate which is not lightly to be disregarded. After referring to the regulations in Australia regarding the labelling of starch-containing foods, he regrets that no attempt has been made in this country to curb the sale of foods unsuitable for young infants. The following suggestion is made:

The undoubted therapeutic effect of the use of carbohydrate foods can be achieved equally well by preparations of baked flour or malted flour made in the home; and if among the poor the want of facilities for cooking prove an obstacle to this, then I do not see why it should not be possible to have something in the nature of a pharmacopoeial preparation of dextrinised flour and a pharmacopoeial preparation of malted flour, which, dispensed in a plain wrapper, could be prescribed without fear of the effects of misleading advertisements.

We cannot help thinking that the "blind, unquestioning belief of the public" in the claims of proprietary food is due to something more than ignorance. The general public has a brusque way of brushing aside the theories of the physiologist in infant-feeding, and intelligent mothers are content to judge infants' foods from their effect on the infant.

Insurance Dispensers' Badges.

SEVERAL correspondents, referring to the article on war-badges in the *C. & D.*, August 21 (p. 280), mention that Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., have issued badges to those

of their employés engaged on Insurance dispensing. These badges, which, we understand, have been approved by some Government Department, are of the button type, and bear the inscription "National Drug Service," with the monogram "C. B. C." The badges are numbered, and allotted definitely to the employés. There is nothing, so far as we know, to prevent such badges being issued by companies or others, so long as the badges do not infringe the regulations to which we referred last week. Some of our correspondents take exception to the wording on the badges, but the inscription was doubtless limited by the size of the badge. The issue of badges by a Government Department or public body is another matter. So far the Local Government Board has been unable to decide whether the Board has the power under the National Registration Act to issue badges to chemists engaged in dispensing prescriptions for insured persons under the National Insurance Act, and in dispensing for the necessitous dependants of soldiers and sailors. There seems no reason why the National Health Insurance Commissioners should not sanction the issue of Insurance dispensers' badges on the application of bodies representing chemists if there is reason to fear that the pharmaceutical service would suffer by the further depletion of the ranks of Insurance dispensers by the demands of the military or naval Services. Qualified chemists as dispensers are not apparently required by the Services, but they are necessary for maintaining the efficiency of the pharmaceutical service. It is a matter which Pharmaceutical Committees should consider, and, if thought advisable, place the views of those on the dispensing panel before the Insurance Committees, who would doubtless refer the question to the Commissioners for settlement.

A Land of Substitutes.

THIS is the title which the writer of a series of war articles in "The Times" applies to Germany, where even before the war the popularisation of substitutes has been officially encouraged for many years. The fact that German import trade has been stopped by the Allies has renewed the search for substitutes for various commodities which the enemy can only obtain from overseas. In place of coffee, a substitute prepared from acorns is increasingly used, while the use of large proportions of potato-meal in bread has had to be recognised. Cherry-kernels are being collected for the purpose of extracting the fixed oil, from which glycerin can be prepared. Tainted meat, or meat from animals affected by disease, is being sterilised by superheated steam, so that it can be used for human food. Heavy benzol has replaced petrol for motors, and fish oil is being used as a lubricant, although it causes an unwelcome depreciation of the machinery. Other metals are being used in the household in place of copper, as all the available copper and brass articles are needed for the munition-factories. The Norwegian process of preparing nitrates from the air has been developed in Germany since the outbreak of war, for the purpose of supplying nitric acid, and endeavours are being made to manufacture wood-pulp without using sulphite, sulphur being the raw material for making sulphuric acid and being very scarce in Germany. Despite the boasting as to the ability of the enemy to prepare synthetic rubber in sufficient quantity to take the place of the natural product, the frantic endeavours made to obtain raw rubber in neutral countries seem to show that the quantity of rubber prepared synthetically is small. The chemists are now at work, it is stated, in adapting wood-pulp as a substitute for cotton in the preparation of gun-cotton. Among other substances which are being utilised as food-products may be mentioned Iceland moss, with which pharmacists are acquainted as yielding a demulcent mucilage for throat and chest troubles.

Practical Notes and Formulas.

A New Fly Larvicide.

THE United States Department of Agriculture recently demonstrated that borax is an effective fly larvicide (*C. & D.*, May 8, p. 50), but as large quantities of manure are used in some forms of modern intensive farming, a warning was issued with reference to the possible injurious action of applications of borax-treated manure on plants. Investigations were continued with a view to finding some larvicide which would be effective, yet without possible toxic action on vegetation. As a result, powdered hellebore (from *Veratrum album* and *Veratrum viride*) has been found to be an excellent larvicide without exerting a deleterious action on the fertilising value of the manure as determined by bacteriological and chemical analysis, and no injurious action has been detected in the field tests. The treatment calls for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powdered hellebore to 10 gals. of water applied to 8 bushels of manure. No injury can arise even if excessive quantities are used, for the substance is entirely destroyed in the course of the fermentation of the manure. Without rejecting the usefulness of borax, the United States Government experts now give preference to hellebore.

Sterilisation of Drinking-water.

THE Secretary of the Association des Hygiénistes et Techniciens Municipaux, Paris, M. Samuel Bruère, recommends for the sterilisation of the soldier's drinking-water, to be done by the soldier himself, the use of: (1) 0.25-gram tablets of calcium glycerophosphate and potassium phosphate with 7 mgms. of potassium permanganate; (2) tablets of 0.5 gram of citric acid with the precise quantity of sodium hypophosphite to reduce the excess of permanganate. Each soldier would be supplied with a little box containing a number of these tablets, and could himself sterilise the amount of water he needs for his own use. Into each litre of water he would drop a pink tablet (potassium permanganate), then five minutes afterwards a white tablet (sodium hypophosphite). Numerous practical trials with yellow and turbid Seine water have proved that a quantity of 7 mgms. of potassium permanganate per litre in contact for five minutes in the presence of calcium glycerophosphate is sufficient to eliminate the colon bacillus. At the end of five minutes, the addition of the second (hypophosphite) tablet reduces the excess of permanganate in nine or ten minutes. From violet the water becomes citron yellow. A little while later it loses colour. At the end of ten more minutes the colour is hardly perceptible, and it disappears completely in twenty minutes, leaving no trace of the yellowish colour of the untreated water. The treatment requires altogether not more than twenty-five or thirty minutes.

From Germany.

E. JUNG publishes some practical notes in the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung," from which we abstract the following: *Cleaning Oil-bottles* (cod-liver oil bottles, for instance) is best done by using a mixture of 250 c.c. of liquid ammonia and a little crude oleic acid (about 10 grams). As soon as an empty oil-bottle is brought back to his pharmacy, Mr. Jung pours the ammonia-mixture into it and shakes the bottle well. Then the bottle is put aside till another empty oil-bottle is returned. After once more agitating, the mixture is poured into the new bottle, in which it is kept in the same way till the next bottle arrives. The saponifying-power increases as more oil is taken up. In case it becomes too viscous, more ammonia is added. The bottles that have been treated in this way need only to be rinsed with warm water and soap to become quite clean. *Suppositories*.—In the place of oil of theobroma, Mr. Jung recommends a mixture of cetaceum 5, vaselin. alb., seu flav. 15, ol. coco. 10. *For Treating Burns* Mr. Jung states that the use of 90-per-cent. alcohol prevents the formation of blisters.

Insurance Pharmacopœias.

WE continue the comparison of stock-mixture formulæ as given in the local Pharmacopœias, which have been issued by Local Medical Committees and Pharmaceutical Committees in connection with Insurance Act dispensing. The series commenced in the *C. & D.* of January 30, 1915 (p. 142). Each of the formulæ is given in a single dose, and the quantities are in parallel columns to facilitate comparison. Each column is numbered, and the names of the areas with alternative names for the prescriptions are indicated by the numbers.

Mist. Febrifug.									
Potass. nit.	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	...	...	10 gr.	7½ gr.	...	...	...
Syrupi	...	...	...	...	60 m.	120 m.	...	...	...
Sacch. ust.	...	...	...	...	q.s.	30 m.	...	...	...
Aq. camph.	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	½ oz.	...	...	...
1, Bournemouth; 2, Doncaster.									
Mist. Potassii Bromidi.									
Potass. bromid.	...	10 gr.	15 gr.	10 gr.	10 gr.	15 gr.	...	...	...
Ammon. carb.	...	...	...	...	3 gr.	...	...	...	...
Tr. card. co.	...	...	10 m.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inf. gent. co.	...	...	...	½ oz.	...	180 m.	...	...	...
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	15 m.	...	...	...	...	...
Aq. chloroformi	...	to 1 oz.	to ½ oz.	½ oz.	to 1 oz.	...	...	...	...
Aq. ...	...	to	...	...	...	½ oz.	...	...	...
1, Birmngham; 2, Hull; 3, Gosport; 4, Leicestershire; 5, Sheffield.									

Mist. Diuretica.									
Potass. nitratis	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Potass. acet.	...	5 gr.	15 gr.	20 gr.	20 gr.	15 gr.	15 gr.	...	5 gr.
Potass. bicarb.	...	15 gr.	...	...	...	...	...	20 gr.	10 gr.
Potass. citratis	...	...	15 gr.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammon. carb.	...	3 gr.	...	...	...	...	10 gr.	...	...
Spt. aeth. nit.	...	20 m.	30 m.	30 m.	15 m.	15 m.	...	...	11½ m.
Tr. scillæ	...	...	...	...	15 m.	...	...	...	...
Acet. scillæ	...	...	...	...	...	15 m.	...	...	...
Succ. scoparii	...	...	...	...	...	30 m.	...	30 m.	...
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 m.	...	...
Spt. juniperi	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 m.	...	...
Liq. nitratis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 m.	...
Dec. scoparii	...	to ½ oz.	...	½ oz.	...	...	...	...	...
Inf. scoparii	...	to	...	...	...	½ oz.	...	...	½ oz.
Aq. chloroformi	...	to	...	...	...	1 oz.	½ oz.	...	...
Aq. camph.	...	to	1 oz.	...	1 oz.	...	...	...	...
Aq. ...	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	...

1, Bournemouth; 2, Birmingham; 3, Dorset; 4, Gosport; 5, Hull; 6, Leicestershire; 7, Liverpool; 8, Sheffield; 9, West Hartlepool.

Mist. Expectorans.									
Potass. bicarb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ammon. carb.	...	10 gr.	...	5 gr.	...	4 gr.	...	6 gr.	3 gr.
Vin. ipecac.	...	2 gr.	...	10 m.	20 m.	10 m.	10 m.	10 m.	11½ m.
Tr. scillæ	...	5 m.	...	...	...	10 m.	10 m.	10 m.	7½ m.
Acet. ipecac.	...	15 m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acet. scillæ	...	...	5 m.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	10 m.	15 m.	...	...	...	...	...
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	30 m.	...	...	120 m.	30 m.	30 m.	...
Spt. aeth. nit.	...	...	...	30 m.	...	...	...	...	...
Syr. toluat.	...	...	...	...	60 m.	...	...	...	...
Ext. ipecac. liq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 m.	30 m.
Syr. ricasados	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inf. senegæ	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aq. chloroformi	...	to	1 oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	...	...	...
Aq. ...	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1, Birmingham; 2, Bournemouth; 3, Doncaster; 4, Dorset; 5, Gateshead (Mist. expectorans stim.); 6, Hull; 7, Leicestershire; 8, Liverpool; 9, Sheffield (Mist. expectorans laxans); 10, West Hartlepool. * B.P. 1885. † Conc. 1 to 7.

Mist. Ferri et Magnesiæ Sulphatis.									
Ferri sulphatis	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Magnesiæ sulphatis	...	3 gr.	4 gr.	3 gr.	4 gr.	2 gr.	2 gr.	5 gr.	2 gr.
Acid. sulph. dil.	...	36 gr.	30 gr.	24 gr.	40 gr.	30 gr.	30 gr.	15 gr.	30 gr.
Glycerin.	...	6 m.	10 m.	5 m.	10 m.	5 m.	10 m.	5 m.	7½ m.
q. menth. pip.	...	to ½ oz.	...	...	...	1 oz.	...	1 oz.	...
q. chloroformi	...	to	...	½ oz.	½ oz.	...	...	...	...
q. quassia	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
q. ...	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1, Bournemouth (Mist. ferri acid.); 2, Bradford (Mist. ferri sulph.); 3, Doncaster (Mist. ferri salina); 4, Dorset (Mist. ferri cathartica); 5, Gosport (Mist. ferri et mag. sulph.); 6, Hull (Mist. ferri sulphatis aperiens); 7, Leicestershire (Mist. ferri aperiens); 8, Sheffield (Mist. ferri aperiens); 9, West Hartlepool (Mist. ferri sulph.).

Mist. Quinina.									
Quin. sulph.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Acid. sulph. dil.	...	1 gr.	2 gr.	1 gr.	2 gr.	3 gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	1½ gr.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	...	2 m.	...	1 m.	...	...	3 m.	...	10 m.
r. aurant.	...	...	15 m.	...	10 m.	20 m.	...	15 m.	...
r. aurant.	...	...	20 m.	...	30 m.	30 m.	...	...	7½ m.
q. chloroformi	...	to 1 oz.	...	½ oz.	...	½ oz.	1 oz.	...	...
q. ...	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1, Birmingham; 2, Bournemouth; 3, Bradford; 4, Doncaster; 5, Hull; 6, Leicestershire; 7, Liverpool (Mist. quininae acidica); 8, Sheffield; 9, West Hartlepool.

Mist. Tussis.									
q. ipecac.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
q. scillæ	...	10 m.	10 m.	5 m.	5 m.	10 m.	7½ m.	7½ m.	10 m.
q. scillæ	...	10 m.	...	10 m.	10 m.	...	...	...	...
q. chlorof.	...	15 m.	...	...	...	...	...	10 m.	...
q. camph. co.	...	...	20 m.	10 m.	10 m.	15 m.	...	...	20 m.
q. ymel scillæ	...	...	30 m.	...	...	...	...	...	...
q. bicarb.	...	...	...	3 gr.	3 gr.	5 gr.	5 gr.	3 gr.	5 gr.
q. ammon. carb.	...	...	...	...	10 m.	...	...	...	...
q. glycyrrh. liq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
q. anisi	...	to	...	...	1 oz.	...	...	...	...
q. camph.	...	to	1 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...
q. chloroformi	...	to	...	...	...	½ oz.	...	...	...
q. senegæ	...	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
q. ...	...	to	1 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...

1, Birmingham; 2, Gosport; 3, Hull (1915) (Mist. pectoralis sad.); 4, Leicestershire (Mist. pectoralis); 5, Liverpool (Mist. pro tussis); 6, Essex (Mist. ammon. carb.); 7, Essex (Mist. senegæ ammon.); 8, Bradford (Mist. senegæ c. ammon.); 9, Dorset (Mist. tussis alkalina); 10, Doncaster (Mist. tussis opt.).

Toilet-creams.

WE published in the *C. & D.*, May 22, p. 82, a series of formulæ for toilet-creams which were contributed by Mr. H. C. Bradford to the "Druggists' Circular." The following are supplementary recipes which deal with the casein type of toilet-cream:

Casein-cream (1).

Skimmed sweet milk ... 22½ oz.
Formalin 2 dr.
Borax 3½ oz.
Alum 7½ oz.
Boiling water 64 oz.
Cold water 256 oz.

Mix the formaldehyde solution thoroughly with the milk and heat the solution to 50° C. The desired colour should also be added to the milk at this time. It is thus carried down with the curd and distributed in a much better manner than is otherwise possible. One hundred and thirty-five minims of the solution of carmine, N.F., has been found to give a satisfactory tint to the above quantity. Now dissolve the borax in 32 oz. of boiling water and stir briskly into the milk; as soon as the mixing is complete strain it through calico or cheese-cloth. Dissolve the alum in the remainder of the boiling water and add the solution slowly and with constant stirring to the milk mixture. It is this that really precipitates the casein. Let the curd settle in the bottom of the vessel, and if the supernatant liquid is not perfectly clear, add more alum solution of the strength stated above until it is. This done, drain off the liquid and wash the curd until the washings are tasteless, or nearly so. This is best done by having it in a pail or other like container with a tap at the bottom, so that the wash water can be easily drawn off. Now get the curd into a bag of cheese-cloth and press it with the hands, and let drain until it weighs 3 lb. 2 oz. This will give about the proper amount of water. Next work in the perfume, and it is ready for packing.

(2)

Freshly precipitated casein 100 parts
Boric acid 20 parts
Theobroma oil ... 10 parts
Colour,
Perfume, of each a sufficient quantity.

Melt the oil of theobroma and rub to a paste with the boric acid, and triturate to a smooth, even cream with the casein, working in the perfume and colour at the same time.

The casein is precipitated as follows:

Fresh skimmed milk 500 parts
Magnesium sulphate 50 parts
Alum 5 parts

Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in just the amount of warm water that will serve; mix the solution with the milk and set the mixture aside for an hour or so. Heat it then to about 130° F. (and in no case allow the temperature to exceed 145° F.), and add the alum, dissolved also in just sufficient hot water. Continue the heat until it is clear that the casein is entirely precipitated, then transfer to a cheese-cloth strainer and wash with water until the washings are almost tasteless. It is then handled as directed above.

(3)

Glycerin 1 oz.
Ammonia solution ... 1 oz.
Borax 2 dr.
Boric acid 1 dr.
Fresh skimmed milk ... 128 oz.

Mix the milk and the ammonia, then put on the fire and heat until the milk curdles. Let it stand over night, or about twelve hours, and strain through cheese-cloth. If it has been heated sufficiently, and not too much, this will give a nice, smooth curd. Let it stand another twelve hours, then mix in the other ingredients, add the colour and perfume, and it is ready for packing.

(4)

Fresh skimmed milk ... 128 oz.
Borax 3 oz.
Boric acid 6 oz.
Powdered alum 3 oz.
Glycerin 1½ oz.
Sodium benzoate ... 4 dr.

Put the borax and the boric acid into the milk, stir until dissolved, then heat to boiling. The mixture must not boil, but should come just to the boiling-point. Then remove from the fire, add the alum dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of hot water, stir thoroughly, and let it stand for twenty-four hours. Strain, wash the curd a few times by decantation, let it drain for an hour or so, then mix in the glycerin, the benzoate, the perfume, and the colour, and it is ready for packing.

(5)

Dry casein 9 oz.
Potassium hydroxide ... 100 gr.
Sodium hydroxide ... 20 gr.
Glycerin 4 oz.
Phenol 140 gr.
Water 32 oz.

Dissolve the potassium and sodium hydroxides in the water; add the casein, taking care that it is as free from lumps as possible. Heat on a water-bath until it is dissolved to a smooth, heavy cream mass. Work in the glycerin, colour, perfume, and phenol, and when the whole is thoroughly incorporated transfer to the packages.

(6)

"Cottage Cheese" as Massage-cream.

Briefly stated, the method of making "cottage cheese" is as follows:

Fresh skimmed milk is allowed to stand in a warm place until it forms a rather firm curd. This is now placed over a source of heat and stirred constantly until the whey separates from the curd. This heating is the delicate and important part of the process. The milk or curd must not stand long enough to get too acid, but just long enough to make a firm curd. Then the heating must not be too high nor too prolonged. Under no circumstances should the mixture be boiled. It must be well heated to insure a thorough

separation, but anything beyond that point is to be avoided. Then let the mixture cool and turn it out into a sieve or colander to drain. When well drained the curd is beautifully white, soft, and smooth, and is a delicious food-product. After draining it is at once formed into balls, bricks, or other forms, and by this manipulation more moisture is expelled. The product is then ready to be eaten, being usually mixed with cream and salted and seasoned

to taste. The curd is not washed at all.

To make this curd into a massage cream the following method may be employed:

Curd, as above ... 8 oz.
Phenol 10 minims
Colour,
Perfume, of each a sufficient quantity.

These were put into a mortar and rubbed into a smooth paste. The phenol is added as a preservative, but any other antiseptic would do as well.

Inventions

Which have Become Public Property.

(Second Series.)

IV.

[Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 21.]

Exodin.

Acetyl rufigallic acid methyl ether. Used as an aperient.

TRADE-MARK: None registered.

PATENTS: No. 22163 of 1903, "Manufacture of Acidyl-derivatives of Rufigallic Acid Alkyl Ethers," granted to the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin. The patent expired in 1907. The German patent, 151724 (1/3/03), is entitled "Verfahren zur Darstellung von Acidyl-derivaten der Rufigallussäurealkyläther."

The process of manufacture is thus described in the specification of the British patent:

Five kilos. of rufigallic acid tetra-methyl ether (made in accordance with the method of Klobukowsky, "Berichte der Deutschen Chem. Gesellschaft," x., p. 880, or by means of potassium methyl sulphate) is boiled with 20 kilos. of anhydrous acetic acid and 1.25 kilo. of melted sodium acetate for three-quarters of an hour with a reflux condenser. After cooling to from 60° to 80° C., the mass is poured into 18 kilos. of water and left standing for from one to two days. Diacetylrufigallic acid tetra-methyl ether separates from the acetic-acid solution in solid form, and is recrystallised out of alcohol or benzol or strong acetic acid. The new body is of a yellow colour, and melts slowly at about 180° to 190° C.

Methods are also given for making diacetylrufigallic acid tetra-ethyl ether, and monobenzoylrufigallic acid tetra-methyl ether. It is stated that these compounds have good purgative effects and do not stain linen.

Formeston.

Basic aluminium formate. Used in wound-dressing, nose-bleeding, and in hyperhidrosis.

TRADE-MARK: No. 292729, registered in 1907 by the Chemische Werke Fritz Friedlander G.m.b.H., Berlin.

PATENT: No. 8643 of 1907, "Process for Manufacturing Insoluble Organic Aluminium Salts," granted to the above-named company. The patent lapsed in 1911.

Four examples are given of the method of manufacture, the following being (I.):

15.6 kilos. of alumina hydrate is mixed with 18.4 kilos. of completely anhydrous formic acid. After a short time a thick paste is produced by the self-heating: this is charged into a drum-mill and heated for some hours to about 120° C. ... After cooling, a fine dry powder is obtained, which only decomposes very gradually with water (after two hours, say, 15 per cent., and after two days, say, 50 per cent. are dissolved).

Guaiaacetin.

Sodium salt of pyrocatechin monoacetic acid. Used for bronchitis and phthisis.

TRADE-MARK: None registered.

PATENT: No. 17160 of 1895, "Process for Obtaining Pyrocatechin-monoacetic Acid," granted to Wilhelm Majert, Falkenberg, nr. Grünau. The patent lapsed in 1912.

The method of manufacture is thus given in the specification:

8.25 kilos. of chloro-acetic acid and 11.0 kilos. of pyrocatechin are dissolved in water. Into this solution, while it

is boiling under an inverted condenser, there is slowly poured a solution of 8.0 kilos. of sodium hydroxide in 20 litres of water or a solution of a corresponding molecular quantity of sodium carbonate. The boiling is then continued until the solution is neutral. After cooling, there separates a crop of crystals of sodium pyrocatechin monoacetate. The mother-liquor is drawn off, and the salt is purified by recrystallisation in water.

Helcosol.

Bismuth pyrogallate. Used in disorders of the digestive tract.

TRADE-MARK: None registered.

PATENT: 15291 of 1892, "Improvements in the Manufacture of Antiseptics," and 15361 of 1894, granted to Dr. F. von Heyden Nachfolger, Radebeul, near Dresden. The first patent remained in force for the whole period; the second expired in 1901. The United States patent is 516358 (1894). The process of manufacture is shown in the notes on "Orphol" (*C. & D.*, March 27, 1915, p. 64) and "Xeroform" (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 83).

Hippol.

Methylene hippuric acid. Urinary antiseptic.

TRADE-MARK: No. 268962, registered in 1905 by the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin.

PATENT: No. 10095 of 1903, "The Manufacture of Methylene Hippuric Acid," granted to above-named company. The patent expired in 1909.

The method of preparation is thus given in the patent-specification:

One hundred grams of hippuric acid is shaken with 75 grams of paraformaldehyde and 500 grams of concentrated sulphuric acid until dissolved, and is allowed to stand at the ordinary temperature for four days. The mixture is then poured on to ice, and the precipitate filtered off. This precipitate is then thoroughly mixed with a cold solution of sodium acetate in excess, and filtered after standing for half an hour. The hippuric acid is thereby dissolved, while the product of the reaction remains behind.

Hyrlogolum.

Colloidal mercury.

TRADE-MARK: No. 218383, registered in 1898 by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, G.m.b.H., Radebeul, near Dresden. Registration renewed in 1912.

PATENT: No. 15800 of 1898, "Improvements in the Manufacture of Mercury," granted to the above-named company. The patent expired in 1902.

The following is the method of manufacture given in the specification of the patent:

One molecule of nitrate of protoxide of mercury is brought into solution of about 10 per cent. with addition of some nitric acid, and this solution is allowed to run slowly into a solution of 1 to 1½ molecule of protoxide of tin in nitric acid. To the dark solution which results there is added a concentrated solution of citrate of ammonia until the colloidal mercury has been precipitated as a black mass. After neutralising with ammonia the mass is allowed to settle, the liquid decanted off, and the muddy residue dried. The colloidal mercury is thus obtained as firm black fragments in pieces with metallic lustre, and gives a dark solution with water.

Ichthargan.

Silver ichthyolate (30 per cent. Ag).

TRADE-MARKS: No. 224342 (Class 2), and No. 224343 (Class 3), registered in 1899 by the Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermann & Co., Hamburg. These were renewed in 1913.

PATENT: No. 14389 of 1899, "Soluble Sulphonic-acid Salts of Alkaline Earthy Matters and Metals Proper and Corresponding Sulphonic Acids, and Process of Making Same," granted to Dr. Ludwig Otto Helmers, Hamburg. The patent lapsed in 1906.

The following is the method of manufacture:

One kilo. of petrosulphol is mixed with lime milk containing about 30 grams of caustic lime, and then heated until the escape of ammonia ceases. The lime salts obtained from the sulphonic acids are washed with water, whereupon the water which has been used in washing is liberated from lime in excess by the introduction of carbonic acid and boiling, the said water then filtered and finally evaporated to dryness. The sulphonic acids and their salts thus obtained have strong reducing qualities. This reducing action is so efficient that several salts—for example, silver

salts and mercury salts—having an easily reducible base, in aqueous solution give up slowly the reduced metal when left standing, and more quickly when heat is applied.

A partial oxidation of the sulphonic acid is necessary to obtain permanent metal salts, and directions are given for carrying this out by means of hydrogen peroxide.

Ichthargol is the name given to an insoluble silver ichthyolate containing 12 per cent. Ag. The word "Ichthargol" was registered (228794, Class 2, and 228795, Class 3) in 1900, but both were removed from the Register in 1914.

Ichthermol is the mercury ichthyolate obtained by the above process. The trade-marks Nos. 228796 (Class 2) and 228797 (Class 3) were registered in 1900, but removed from the Register in 1914.

Ferrichthol is the iron ichthyolate, for which no trade-mark has been registered.

Ichthoform.

A compound of ichthyol and formaldehyde. Intestinal antiseptic.

TRADE-MARKS: No. 222252 (Class 2) and 222253 (Class 3), registered in 1899 by the Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermann & Co., Hamburg. These were renewed in 1913.

PATENTS: No. 9157 of 1899, "Improvements in and relating to Odourless and Tasteless Sulphur Compounds of Mineral Oils and Similar Hydrocarbons," granted to Dr. Ludwig Otto Helmers, Hamburg. The patent lapsed in 1907. The corresponding German patent is 107233 (1899).

The method of manufacture is thus given in the specification of the British patent:

Two kilos. of a 25-per-cent. watery solution of ichthyol-sulpho acid is heated with about ¼ kilo. of formalin containing 40 per cent. of formaldehyde. This mixture is then heated for ten hours over a water-bath. After cooling, the liquid is drawn off from the precipitate, which is then repeatedly washed with water and finally dried at 100° C.

Ichthyol.

TRADE-MARKS.—See *C. & D.*, March 13, 1915, p. 98, but last two lines should read: "The words 'Ichthyolate' (64841) and 'Ichthyolicum' (64842) were renewed in 1901."

PATENTS: In addition to those referred to in *C. & D.*, March 13, 1915, p. 98, is No. 6044 of 1893, granted to Dr. Ludwig Otto Helmers, Hamburg, entitled "Improvements in Obtaining Sulphonic Acids and Sulphone-like Compounds, Free from Inorganic Salts, from the neutralised product of the action of sulphuric acid upon mineral and similar oils, and particularly hydrocarbons artificially or naturally sulphuretted." Reference is made to the method of purification mentioned in the first ichthyol patent and to dialysis, both of which methods present difficulties and disadvantages. In the above patent the use of different solvents is employed for the individual constituents of the sulphonised compounds—*c.g.*, alcohol for the sulphonic-acid salts, and chloroform, ether, or benzene for the sulphones and sulphone-like bodies. These solvents are used collectively or separately. An example of the method is given in the specification.

Iodoformal.

Iodoform-ethyl-hexamethylene iodide.

TRADE-MARK: None registered.

PATENT: No. 21203 of 1895, "New and Useful Bodies Derived from Iodoform," granted to Dr. Arthur Eichen-grün, Bonn. The patent expired in 1900. The German patent is No. 87812 (17/4/95).

The manufacture of iodoethyliodoform which "I have named iodoformal," is given as follows:

Dissolve 29.6 grams of ethyl-iodide hexamethylene-tetramine in absolute alcohol, add an alcoholic solution of 39.4 grams of iodoform, and heat for a short time. On cooling, a mass of lemon-yellow crystals is deposited, consisting of iodoform-ethyl-hexamethylene iodide.

MALARIA is ALWAYS very prevalent in Siam, and, although the use of quinine is steadily increasing, the employment of enchantment as a "cure" still holds its own, resulting in much needless suffering.—*British Consul for Chiangmai.*

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Association Affairs.

ENGLAND.

Aldershot.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 19, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that complaints had been received from medical practitioners that insured persons at Farnborough were unable to obtain medicines from the Farnborough chemists on Wednesday afternoons and on Sundays. The Clerk was instructed to write to the chemists to see what arrangements can be made in order to overcome the difficulty.

Burton-on-Trent.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 12, the Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee reported that the amount calculated by the Commissioners for the emergency settlement of chemists' accounts for 1914 is 1,293*l.*, which includes the amount estimated to be available for medicines supplied to temporary residents. Payments have already been made to chemists on account amounting to 1,116*l.*, and there is therefore a balance of 175*l.* available for distribution, leaving 1*l.* 17*s.* available for accounts in respect of temporary residents. In the first quarter of 1915 14,415 prescriptions (value 302*l.*, and average cost 5.035*d.*) were dispensed, compared with 16,935 prescriptions (value 532*l.*, and average cost 7.5*d.*) in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

Cheshire.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on August 18 to complete the checking of chemists' accounts for 1914. The pricing, on the whole, had been well carried out by chemists, only 0.8 per cent. of the amount of the accounts being disallowed. Some chemists charged more than Tariff prices for tab. acetylsalicyl. and Lassar's paste, and others charged dispensing-fees for ointments on the Tariff list. Chemists are reminded that proprietary medicines, copying and "late-hour" fees are not allowed, and that no dressings are paid for beyond those in the second schedule. Items such as the following have been deducted: Vinolia cream, Gangee tissue, nasal douches, thermogene wool, leeches, ear-syringes, jaconet, pessary rings, eye-shades, and virol. Regarding Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions, these should be entered in the appropriate column in the monthly statement form. In one case milk and eggs were supplied, but these should only be given when ordered on a special requisition-form supplied by the Insurance Committee. In this particular case the patient was not at the time in receipt of Sanatorium or domiciliary treatment, and the chemist's remedy is against the doctor. The Committee, by a majority, has decided to advise chemists to accept the emergency settlement for 1914. A movement is on foot to organise a unanimous opposition to the continued use of "Rep. mist." when the agreements for 1916 are considered.

Derby.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on August 16 to consider the emergency settlement proposals, Mr. H. G. Toy presiding. The amount offered by the Commissioners is 15*s.* 4.36*d.* in the pound (about 77 per cent. of the amounts of chemists' accounts). The Insurance Committee has already paid nearly 78.5 per cent., and it is proposed to make the difference an advance on the 1915 payments. It was proposed that chemists be advised to accept the settlement, but an amendment that the settlement be rejected was carried by a large majority. A resolution protesting against the "extra confiscation of drugs and appliances under the guise of emergency settlement," and against the small sum offered, urging the Pharmaceutical Society and the Commissioners to further efforts to secure drugs and appliances being made a first charge on the Medical Benefit Funds, and advising chemists to reject the offer of settlement, was passed, and a copy has been sent to each chemist on the panel. Mr. C. Weston was elected to represent the companies on the Committee. It was decided to take no further steps in regard to the "Rep. mist." question, in view of the shortage of doctors and the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory agreement.

East Sussex.—The Insurance Committee has suspended the prescription-checking arrangements in force during 1914. The local Medical and Panel Committees have consented to the payment from the Medical Benefit Fund of one-third of the cost of the checking for 1914, but have objected to such payments in future.

Leeds.—A Leeds pharmacist informs us that not all of the panel chemists in the area have accepted the payment of 25 per cent. of the balance due offered under the emergency settlement for 1914 (*C. & D.*, August 14, p. 52).

Norfolk.—Mr. R. M. Ling, chemist and druggist, Cromer, has been appointed a member of the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee.

Plymouth.—The Joint Checking Committee (comprising three representatives from each of the three Committees concerned) met on August 17, when some forty applications for the appointment of prescription-checker were considered. The number was eventually reduced to three, two of these being the only qualified chemists who applied, and both local men. A further meeting was held on August 20, when both the local candidates were in attendance, and, after due consideration, Mr. A. Downing, chemist and druggist, 23 Edgumbe Street, Stonehouse, was appointed on condition that he forthwith relinquished his business and undertook to complete the prescriptions for the seven months' arrears for 1915 by January 31, 1916, in which case the whole of the salary for 1915 (150*l.*) will be paid to him. The checker will be solely responsible to the Joint Checking Committee, and all complaints and inquiries by chemists or doctors relating to the checking must be made through the Secretaries of the Panel or Pharmaceutical Committees.

Sheffield.—The Insurance Committee has arranged to give one month's notice before the reduced charges for mixtures placed under the stock-mixture clause take effect. These charges will therefore come into operation on October 1, instead of September 1 (*C. & D.*, August 21, p. 52).

Southend-on-Sea.—The Finance Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on August 17 that chemists' accounts for the second quarter of 1915 amounted to 330*l.* Payment to chemists at the rate of 75 per cent. was authorised. Mr. J. O. Boulton, chemist and druggist, 505 Leigh Road, Westcliff, was added to the panel list of chemists.

Wiltshire.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on August 18, when Mr. E. J. Hughes (Melksham) was elected Chairman and Mr. A. C. Allen (Swindon) Secretary. A Sub-Committee was formed to deal with urgent business, consisting of Messrs. Allen (Trowbridge), Couch (Chippenham), and Christopher (Bradford-on-Avon), with the Chairman and Secretary. The meeting was notified that panel chemists' accounts for 1914 would be paid in full.

SCOTLAND.

Fife.—The statement of the Central Checking Bureau regarding the April accounts has been issued to panel chemists. The attention of chemists is directed to the following points: (1) No allowance will be made for dressings or appliances other than those mentioned in the Tariff; (2) it is expected that chemists will see that an excessive quantity of an expensive medicine is not supplied; (3) where a doctor writes on the form to repeat so many times, the patient or recipient must sign the A form on the date of each repetition; (4) where there is any dubiety about a prescription, full particulars must be supplied, otherwise payment will be withheld pending the receipt of such particulars; (5) where any proprietary or special brand of article is supplied, the Tariff or B.P.C. equivalent only will be allowed for; (6) poison-bottles will be allowed only for original prescriptions, not for repeats. It is generally felt that the Bureau will greatly improve matters in Fife by stopping gross irregularities.

WALES.

Flintshire.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on August 12 that it had considered a communication from a doctor enclosing a chemist's account for 1*l.* for 40 ft. of oxygen administered to a patient on his list. The doctor was informed that if the gas was properly required in connection with the treatment of the insured person a prescription should be issued, and it will be paid for in the ordinary way. At the same time, the Sub-Committee does not wish the case to be regarded as a precedent. The same Sub-Committee reported that the mean number on the doctors' lists during 1914 was 23,950, for 10,350 of whom doctors were entitled, and had undertaken, to supply drugs and appliances. The number of prescriptions dispensed during 1914 was 47,470, at an average cost of 8.25*d.*, and an average cost for drugs per insured person of 2*s.* 5.25*d.*—the latter average being, with one exception, the highest of any Insurance area in Wales.

THE HARDEST WORKER.—According to the "Daily Mail" (August 21), there is considerable competition for the honour of being employed in the hardest trade. Undertakers have claimed the distinction: their boast has been challenged by animal-trainers, and now comes the suburban chemist, who laughs the pretensions of both to scorn, and definitely asserts that for hard work and no leisure there is nothing to beat his own calling. "It was different before the war, when we could get assistants," says a chemist; "but now they have all joined the R.A.M.C. or are doing hospital work, and qualified men are not to be obtained."

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., August 26, 6.30 p.m.

BUSINESS in chemicals and drugs remains fairly active considering the period of the year, but much more could be done were it not for the restrictions placed on exports and the difficulties of American exchange. The general tendency of the medicinal group of chemicals is towards higher rates, this being the case with acetyl-salicylic acid, sulphonal, and phenacetin. Buyers are, however, restricting their purchases to current requirements at the present dangerously high level of values, and sellers have to reckon with the "difference" in the exchange which causes them to hold out for higher rates. American purchases are therefore attended with a certain amount of risk. Barbitone is more freely offered, but prices are very irregular. Chloral hydrate and chrysophanic acid are both scarce; milk-sugar is more plentiful. Cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and citric acid are all flat and the turn easier. Quinine, after a slight reaction, closes firm. Menthol is cheaper, and quicksilver lower. Other changes include a slight reduction in ammonia sulphate at several centres; crude antimony on spot is firmer and copper sulphate easy. Permanganate of potash has sagged 5s.; Montreal potashes are very scarce and wanted. Among drugs, Cartagena ipecacuanha is scarce and dearer; other descriptions are unchanged. Chamomiles are dearer and galangal cheaper. Senega has been selling at a low figure to arrive; ergot has been in more demand. At auction Jamaica ginger was about steady. The chief changes have been as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Barbitone	Acetanilide	Ammonia	Galangal
Cascarilla	Antimony	sulphate	Lemon oil
Chamomiles	(Ch. cr.)	(L'pool; Hull)	Menthol
Cumin-seed	Cocaine	Canary-seed	Pepper
Ipecacuanha	Guaiaacal	Citric acid	Quicksilver
(Cart.)	carb.	Cottonseed	
Ferri quin cit.	Linseed oil	oil	
B.P.	Shellac	Cream of	
Petroleum	Soy	tartar	
Potash sulpho-	Sulphonal	Epsom salt	
guaiaacolate		Methyl	
Potashes		salicyl.	
		Potash	
		permang.	
		Senega	
		Tartaric acid	

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Buchu-leaves are easier at \$1.00 per lb. for long. Curaçao aloes is firmer at 13c. per lb., and belladonna-leaves have been advanced to \$1.50. Guarana has been reduced to \$1.00 per lb. Serpentry-root is easier at 36c., and senega is also cheaper at 35½c. Balsam Peru has been advanced to \$3.75 per lb.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is rather firmer again at from about 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

ACETIC ACID.—Business has been done at 95l. per ton ex wharf for glacial 99 to 100 per cent. Position of acetate of lime is very firm, there being no slackening off in demand.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during June amounted to 45,761 lb. (372l.), against 91,976 lb. (1,008l.) during May 1914. The exports for the

six months ended June 30, 1915, amounted to 306,602 lb. (2,316l.), against 562,315 lb. (6,269l.) for the corresponding period of 1914.

AMMONIA SULPHATE is quiet at 13l. 17s. 6d. to 14l. per ton net, naked at works, London, for 25-per-cent. ammonia; Hull, 24-per-cent., is 14l. 7s. 6d. to 14l. 10s.; Liverpool, 14l. 10s.; Leith, 14l. 15s. per ton in bags f.o.b., less 3½ per cent.

ANISEED is steady. Spanish is offering at 39s. to 42s. per cwt., landed terms, for prompt shipment.

ANTIMONY.—A small business has been done in Chinese crude at 69l. per ton net on spot, being firmer.

ARECA.—Good sound are offered at 35s. per cwt.; 108 bags have arrived.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 108 barrels St. Vincent sold, partly without reserve, at 2½d. per lb. for common; 8 cases good Natal sold at 8½d.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba as imported is quoted in barrels at 1s. 6½d.; filtered B.P. in tins 1s. 7½d. Para in kegs 1s. 5d., and tins 1s. 6d., all on spot. Canada balsam is offered at 4s. spot. Peru is 16s. 6d. per lb., and Tolu 1s. 10d. upwards.

BARBITONE.—There is a fair quantity available on the spot, but extremely high prices of between 43s. and 45s. are asked. Permits to export to neutral countries have been refused.

BRUCH.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during June amounted to 7,314 lb. (720l.), against 26,240 lb. (5,547l.) during June 1914. During the six months ended June the exports were 122,222 lb. (18,990l.), against 138,744 lb. (26,172l.) during the corresponding period of 1914.

CAJUPUT OIL is scarce on spot at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per bottle.

CANARY-SEED is easier at 74s. to 76s. per quarter for ordinary to good ordinary quality on the spot.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm at 38s. per cwt. for new-crop Dutch, and at 39s. to 40s. for good old crop.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There is still a little 1913 bark to be had at 52s. per cwt. on the spot, but for six- to seven-year old bark several sellers hold out for 60s. Few, if any, offers of new bark are being made from the Pacific Coast at the moment.

CHAMOMILES are much dearer, up to 165s. per cwt. having been paid for Belgian on the spot. A few French flowers are offered at 130s., but up to 153s. to 160s. is quoted for the best new, which are likely to be short.

CHIRETTA has been more inquired for, and 6½d. per lb. will buy fair quality.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is rather scarce on spot at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. for duty-paid crystals on spot.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID has been sold at slightly below 15s. per lb., but it cannot be bought at this figure now.

CINNAMON.—At auction 119 bales unworked Ceylon were bought in, comprising good firsts at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., fair firsts 11½d., ordinary to fair seconds 10d. to 11d., and coarse thirds 9d.; of 272 packages Ceylon quillings a few sold at 6½d.

CITRIC ACID is easier at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. on spot.

COCAINE.—A firmer tendency is evident this week, at from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per oz. for hydrochloride.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Further business has been done in a good brand of oil at 325s. per barrel c.i.f. terms, and 330s. appears to be the lowest quotation now existing here; several brands offer at 350s. c.i.f. More interest is likely to be shown presently, in view of the approaching autumn.

COPPER SULPHATE continues on the easy side, with the usual Liverpool brands offering at 26l. 5s. per ton.

CORLANDER-SEED is steady at 13s. per cwt. for good Morocco, and at 12s. to 12s. 6d. for ordinary.

CREAM OF TARTAR is easier, with 98-per-cent. powder offering at 185s. per cwt. and probably a trifle less. The restriction of exports to British Possessions and Protectorates only has directly affected the market.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is quoted at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.

CUMIN-SEED is dearer. Sales of good Morocco have been made at 65s. per cwt., and of common at 60s., but higher prices are now asked.

DIAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLOR. is in steady demand at 23s. per lb.

EPSOM SALT.—In one quarter it is reported that English makers are delivering a little more freely ex contract, and this gives an easier feeling to the market. America is offering at about 25l. per ton.

ERGOT has been in more inquiry on spot at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for sound Russian.

FENNEL-SEED is quoted 22s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. for ordinary stalky to good clean.

FENTGREEK-SEED.—Morocco has been sold at 10s. 9d. per cwt.

FERRI QUIN. CIT. has been advanced by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., making the price of 25-oz. tins 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 100-oz. 9d., 500-oz. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and 1,000-oz. lots 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.; 1-oz. vials 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. extra.

GALANGAL is cheaper, offering at 32s. per cwt.

GALLIC ACID is offered at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., which has been freely paid on spot for finest quality.

GINGER.—At auction 200 barrels and 268 bags Jamaica offered, and 112 packages sold at about steady prices, comprising middling bold 65s. 6d. to 67s., low middling to middling 62s. to 63s., and good ordinary small 58s. to 60s. per cwt. At the usual fortnightly auction on Wednesday, brown Calicut rough and washed rough Cochin was bought in at 27s. and brown outtings at 30s.; a few cut tips sold at 34s.; small cut Calicut in cases was bought in at from 40s. to 42s. 6d.

GLUCOSE is dearer at 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. for English or American corn syrup.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is rather dearer at 27s. 6d. per lb.

GUARANA of fair quality is quoted at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. on the spot, as to quantity.

HEXAMINE is offered at 6s. per lb.; fair supplies are available.

HYDROQUINONE is obtainable at from 19s. to 20s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena, which is scarce on spot, has been sold up to 12s. per lb. Rio is unchanged at from 13s. to 13s. 6d. as to quality.

LEMON OIL.—The tendency is easier, good brands offering at 4s. to 4s. 6d. c.i.f. for prompt shipment, and at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. on the spot. A Sicilian advice, dated August 21, states that the market continues dull; there is practically no demand from abroad, and locally there have been no important transactions. Prices have again declined, but not to the extent that the dullness now prevailing would normally have provoked.

LIME OIL.—In the absence of supplies, prices of West Indian distilled are nominal.

LINSEED is in little request; good quality is quoted 62s. 6d. per quarter.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Small lots are offered at extremely high prices, the value of common natural being about 40s., whole deoecorticated at 55s. to 60s., and cut ditto at from 60s. to 70s. as to quality. There is said to be a fair quantity on the way, which has been sold, but time of delivery is uncertain.

LITHIA CARB. is offered at 5s. 6d. per lb.

MAGNESITE has been found in large quantities along the shore of Lake Atlin, in the north-eastern part of British Columbia. Seven claims have been located by Vancouver parties, and plans are being made for working the deposits, according to consular advices from Vancouver. This ore is shown by analysis to be exceptionally pure, running as high as 98 per cent. in magnesium carbonate. The world's supply has so far come from California, Greece, and Austria. On account of the war the latter source is cut off, and since this was the most important there is an extraordinary demand for the mineral, which British Columbia will soon be in a position to supply.

MASTICH.—Fine pale tear is obtainable at 3s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL is cheaper, Kobayashi on spot offering at 8s. 9d., and at 8s. c.i.f. to arrive; some business in Suzuki has been done at 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on spot.

MERCURIUS.—Although mercury is cheaper, the position of mercurials is unaffected, with prices firm and difficulty in obtaining delivery. There are still large orders in the market which cannot be filled.

METHYL SALICYLATE has receded slightly at from 8s. to 8s. 2d. per lb. on the spot; some ask 8s. 6d. to 9s.

METHYL SULPHONAL is quoted at from 24s. to 25s. per lb.

MILK-SUGAR is quoted at from 71s. to 72s. for best powder. A further consignment has arrived from New Zealand, the quality being described as "good commercial."

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) quoted for August-September at 2s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f.; spot is quoted 2s. 9d.

OILS (FIXED).—Linsced is dearer on the week, pipes on the spot closing at 25s. and barrels at 25s. 9d., forward 25s. to 26s. 3d., as to position. Cotton-seed is easier at 27s. 3d. for crude in pipes, 30s. 6d. for pale refined in pipes, and 35s. to 37s. for sweet refined in barrels, all spot. Ceylon Coconut is quiet, but steady, at 42s. to 43s. in hogs-heads and 41s. to 42s. in pipes; Cochin is 45s. to 48s.;

London pressed is unchanged at 33s. 3d. to 33s. 9d. Colza is unaltered at 34s. to 35s. for ordinary brown, naked, on spot, and 36s. to 38s. for British refined in barrels. Lago Palm is 31s. spot, and 28s. 6d. to 28s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on spot, Liverpool. Soya is steady at 21s. c.i.f. arrived in cases and 21s. on passage. Hull (spot) is unchanged at 23s. per cwt. Castor on spot is 37s. 9d. for first pressing in barrels on spot, and in Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is quoted at from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. from store.

OPIMUM is steady, with little doing; good Turkey drug gists' quality is quoted 23s. to 24s. per lb. on the spot and Persian at from 17s. 6d. to 22s. per lb., according to test.

ORANGE-PEEL is steady, with rather more inquiry, fair bright so-called Maltese strip selling at 1s. 6d. per lb.

ORRIS.—Imports of Florentine from Italy have been coming in more freely of late, the value being from 48s. to 52s. per cwt. on the spot; the less esteemed Verona is however, dearer than Florentine.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—There is little interest shown in the new crop American oil at the moment, one of the difficulties in the way of operations being the exchange problem. Report are being circulated *via* New York that the output will be fully as large, if not larger, than last season, which was a heavy one. For autumn shipment 7s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, and on the spot 6s. 9d. to 7s. H.G.H. is offered at from 12s. to 12s. 6d., as to quantity.

PETROLEUM has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal., ordinary refined American offering at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and water-white at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal.

PHENACETIN has sellers at 23s. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Only very limited quantities are available at from 36s. to 37s. per lb.

PHENOLPHALEIN is offered from about 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb.

PIMENTO.—At auction 225 bags offered, and 185 sold at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for fair.

PODOPHYLLIN RESIN of American make is quoted at 11s. 6d. for prompt delivery, and to come forward at 11s.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is offered at the easier rate of rather below 295s. per cwt.

POTASH SULPHO-GUAIACOLATE shows a considerable advance, the value being about 40s. per lb.

POTASHES.—First sorts Montreal remain very scarce at the moment, with a limited quantity offering at 90s. per cwt.

QUICKSILVER is from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per bottle cheaper, at from 17l. to 17l. 5s. per bottle for Spanish.

QUININE.—Early in the week prices showed a slight reaction from the top price paid, but a recovery subsequently took place; business has been done in the usual Continental brands of sulphate at 1s. 8d., with further sellers. Several Continental Governments are reported to be large buyers for October delivery 1s. 9d. has been paid.

RESORCIN is offered at from 22s. 6d. to 23s. per lb.

SAFROL is quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb.

SALICYLATES.—Sodium powder is offered at 15s. to 15s. 6d. and crystals at 16s. per lb. Aciz is quoted at 14s. 6d. to 15s. Supplies are somewhat more plentiful, and the tendency is, if anything, weaker.

SALOL.—Further sales have been made at 22s. 6d. per lb.

SENEGAL.—Business has been done at 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f.; the spot price is 2s. net.

SOY.—Sellers ask 2s. per gal. for Seuloong brand. The increase is due to freight difficulties.

SQUILL.—Spot stocks are fair, with sellers at 20s. per cwt.

SULPHONAL has been in more active demand at about from 24s. to 25s. per lb.

TANNIN ALBUMINATE meets with a fair export demand, the value being about 8s. per lb.

TERPINEOL is quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb.

TURPENTINE.—American closes 9d. per cwt. higher on the week at 34s. 9d. on spot.

VANILLIN.—Although makers have lately advanced prices market at the moment seems to be governed by a few small lots of second-hand parcels; the spot value of 100-per-cent is about 35s.

WAHOO-BARK of root can be had at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. net or spot; 35 bags have arrived from Philadelphia.

WAX, BEES'.—At auction in Liverpool 98 blocks Sierra Leone sold at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

A review of the trade during the past month is fairly encouraging. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and kindred products have not shown the higher figures which form encouragement to producers, although the export side is quite as good as might be expected in the circumstances. Imports in this department appear to have slackened of to some extent; it was not expected that in any case they

ould bulk largely to the detriment of the English product. Sulphate of copper has been variable and closes generally a. per ton lower, at from 25l. 12s. 6d. to 27l. per ton delivered Manchester. Permanganate of potash shows no change, but bromide of potassium and sodium are 1s. higher. al ammoniac and glycerin are unchanged. White powdered arsenic is quoted 10s. per ton higher on the month. Chlorate of potash is about 2d. per lb. dearer, and it would appear that there is a considerable decline in supplies from French sources. Carbonate of potash is nominally unchanged, but caustic potash rules 20l. per ton higher at, say, 180l. per ton. Cream of tartar is 7s. 6d. per cwt. lower at 190s. per cwt. or 98-per-cent. Tartaric acid has favoured buyers; citric acid is 3d. per lb. lower, while oxalic has remained unchanged. Sulphur is lower all round, flowers 2l. per ton, roll 20s. and rock 10s. Hyposulphite of soda to arrive is quoted 18l. to 21l. per ton, or about 2l. lower. Coal-tar products remain in the quiet side. Benzols and carbolic acid nominally unchanged on the month. Sulphate of ammonia is about 5s. per ton lower all round.

Arrivals of Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

During the period August 17 to 24, inclusive, the following produce from the places mentioned in parentheses has arrived from the English ports stated. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

To London.
Acetic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 30, blns. 10, (U.S.A.) brls. 134
Acetone (U.S.A.) dms. 851
Acetone oil (U.S.A.) dms. 40
Aragarag (Japan) 50
Bumen (Shanghai) cs. 102, (N. York) 55
Cachal wood (U.S.A.) dms. 179
Ces (Mossel Bay) cs. 8
Ammon. phos. (Boston) brls. 34
Ammonium (Bombay) cs. 7
Ise oil, star (H.-Kong) cs. 75
Matto-seed (Cheribon) 68,
Batavia) 92, (Amsterdam) 37, (Coconada) 129
Antimony ore (H.-Kong) bgs. 11
Achis oil (Marseilles) cks. 19, cs. 359, (Rotterdam) 20
Aca (Colombo) 108
Aol (C. Town) cs. 60
Aenie (Oporto) cks. 42
Eum binoxide (Treport) cks. 11
Eum chloride (Marseilles) 50
Eum hydrate (Baltimore) s. 112
Bates (Spain) bgs. 100, (Genoa) 240
Bom (Singapore) cs. 74
Bching-powder (N. York) s. 250
Bic acid (N. York) cs. 200, s. 270, kgs. 170, (Leghorn) s. 80
Brides (Boston) cs. 75
Brine (N. York) cs. 42
Btu (C. Town) bls. 8
Caum acetate (N. York) bgs. 2
Caum carbide (Rouen) 1,802, (thenburg) 1,100
Caum citrate (Messina) cks. 7
Caum fluoride (N. York) bl. 10
Cathor (Kobe) pkgs. 413, (elung) cs. 915, (Marseilles) cs. 20
Catga oil (Marseilles) cs. 15
Catgums (Bombay) bdls. 55
Catgry-seed (Holland) 210
Carb black (N. News) cs. 413
Carboms (Colombo) pkgs. 15 (Bombay) 16
Cas-a sagra (U.S.A.) bgs. 75
Case (France) bgs. 50
Casli-nuts (Bombay) 159
Cass bark (Batavia) 300
Cheral prod. (Treport) cks. 25
Cherals, medicines, per-fury, etc. (N. York) pkgs. 15 (Dieppe) pkgs. 30
Chilli (Bombay) bdls. 603
Cinchia (Amsterdam) 24
Cinnamon (Colombo) pkgs. 10.

Olive oil (Genoa) brls. 3, cs. 57, (Seville) cs. 135, brls. 90, (Marseilles) cks. 38, cs. 113, (Leghorn) pkgs. 104
Opium (Bombay) cs. 82, (H.-Kong) 6
Orris (Leghorn) bgs. 214
Papain (Colombo) cs. 9
Pepper (Colombo) bgs. 16
Peppermint oil (Kobe) pkgs. 10
Pepton (N. York) pkgs. 33
Perfumes (Holland) cs. 42, (Boulogne) 4, (Dieppe) cs. 102
Petrolatum (U.S.A.) 120
Pimento (Jamaica) bgs. 616
Potash carb. (N. York) cks. 20
Quassia wood (St. Kitts) tons 6
Oenbracho (B. Ayres) bgs. 1,500
Quicksilver (Leghorn, bott. 250
Quinine (Amsterdam) cs. 192
Rape-seed (Japan) bgs. 2,000
Rape-seed oil (Kobe) cs. 10,500
Rhubarb (Shanghai) cs. 36
Roots, barks, herbs, etc. N. York) pkgs. 125, Barcelona bls. 20, (Seville) bls. 395, (Marseilles) bls. 84; leaves, etc., Leghorn bls. 59, Marseilles bls. 12; herbs (Nantes) bls. 13; dried herbs and roots (Rotterdam) bls. 70
Saccharin (Dieppe) cs. 10
Sandalwood (Bombay) bdls. 175
Saweed (Amsterdam) pkgs. 200
Seedlac (Calcutta) bgs. 8,025
Senega-root (U.S.A.) bls. 20
Shellac (Calcutta) 1,175; button 125
Soda caustic U.S.A. dms. 146
Soda hyposulphite (N. York) kgs. 1,643, brls. 348
Soda salts (Marseilles) cks. 15
Soda sulphite (N. York) brls. 100, (Baltimore) 40
Sodium metal (Christiania) cs. 114
Soy (H.-Kong) cks. 100
Soya-bean oil (Japan) cs. 18,500, (Shanghai) cks. 290
Sulphur (Catania) bgs. 200
Tamarinds (St. Kitts) brls. 262
Tannic acid (N. York) brls. 10
Tartaric acid (Leghorn) pkgs. 190, cks. 22
Turpentine (Seville) dms. 373
Valerian-root (Kobe) 50
Wahoo-bark (Philadelphia) bgs. 35
Wax, bees' (Jamaica) pkgs. 82, (Beira) 13, Delagoa Bay bgs. 24, (Rotterdam) cs. 15, (Boston) cs. 5, (Beira) 23, (Madras) pkgs. 13
Wax, vegetable (Kobe) pkgs. 473
Witch-hazel ext. (N. York) brls. 15
Wood oil (Shanghai) cks. 172, cs. 579
Zinc oxide (N. York) 2,600, (Rotterdam) 150
To Liverpool.
Acetic acid (N. York) brls. 139
Ammon. anhyd. (Baltimore) cyl. 356
Ammon. nit. (Skien) cks. 201
To Bristol.—Cocoa butter (Holland) 240; cream of tartar (Bordeaux) cks. 4; ground-nuts (Br. Gambia) tons 1,200; mineral white (Bordeaux) bgs. 50; potashes (Montreal) brls. 31; rosin (Bordeaux) cks. 251; soda nitrate (Taltal) tons 2,550. To Dover from S. American ports.—Antimony ore 265; calcium borate bgs. 5,971; honey, brls. 119; soda nitrate, bgs. 5,971; wax, bees' sks. 120. To Folkestone.—Perfumery (Boulogne) pkgs. 39. To Goole.—Drugs and roots (Rotterdam) bls. 52. To Grimsby.—Acid (Dieppe) cks. 25; dyes (Dieppe) pkgs. 362. To Harwich.—Perfumery (Holland) pkgs. 6; saccharin (Holland) cks. 3. To Hull.—Barytes sulph. (Leghorn) brls. 45; chemical prod. (Dunkirk) bgs. 200, pkgs. 350; castor-seed (Bombay) bgs. 10,490; cottonseed (Egypt) tons 2,080; essential oils (Holland) cs. 17, ebs. 7, (Messina) cs. 7; formic acid (Rotterdam) blns. 239; glucose (N. York) brls. 58; glycerin (Amsterdam) dms. 120; linseed (Bombay) bgs. 8,701, (R. Plate) bgs. 52,467; lithopone (Rotterdam) 40; mineral white (Boston) 250; olive-kernels (Leghorn) bgs. 600; olive oil (Leghorn) cs. 31; potash chlorate (Genoa) brls. 490, cs. 200; rape-seed (Bombay) bls. 11,899, (Tunis) 957; roots, dry (Marseilles) bls. 20; seaweed (Harlingen) bls. 100; sulphur (Catania) tons 703, bgs. 2,560, cks. 67, brls. 133; tartaric acid (Naples) bls. 20; zinc oxide (N. York) brls. 100, (Amsterdam) 10. To Preston.—Ammon. nit. (Christiania) cks. 196; soda nitrate (Christiania) cks. 121.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS.

	Duty paid. M. per 100 kilos.	Hamburg (in bond). M. per 100 kilos.
Acetic acid 98 to 100 p.c.	115-120	120-125
Acetate, lead	80-90	90-95
" solution of aluminium	22-24	—
Acetone, pure	220-240	190-200
Albumen, blood	—	15-16*
Amyl acetate	325-355	330-350
Benzoic acid (ex toluol)	650-675	660-675
Butyric acid 50 p.c. pure	240-260	—
Camphor (Japan)	750-800	750-800
Camphoric acid	18-20*	—
Carbon tetrachloride	86-90	—
Casein, techn.	—	175-200
Casein for food	—	250-260
Citric acid, cryst.	1,400-1,450	1,350-1,450
Coumarin	32-35*	33-35*
Dextrin	75-80	75-80
Ether, pure 0.722, free from excise	159-169	—
Formic acid 50 p.c. pure	60-62	—
Formaldehyde	66-70	65-70
Gallie acid	440-450	—
Glycerin 28°	280-300	280-300
Hydroquinone	650-660	—
Ironite	14-15*	18-20*
Salic acid	72½-75	70-75
Benolphthalain	12-14*	12-14*
Propallol, pure	1,050-1,100	—
Sorcin, cryst.	675-700	675-700
Stearic acid, cryst.	320-360	320-360
" powder	280-320	280-320
Sodium salicyl. cryst.	380-420	380-420
Stannin, pure	360-380	—
Tar, cream of, 98 p.c.	—	560-575
" 95 p.c.	—	550-560
" chem. pure	600-650	600-625
Tar emetic	375-400	280-300
Tartaric acid, cryst.	950-1,000	10-10½*
" chem. pure	—	10½-11*
Sulphin, hydrate	550-575	—
Sulfin	80-85*	80-83*

* Per kilo.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

RWOOD, T. W., and GREIG, C. J., medical practitioners, Florence Road and Gordon Road, Ealing, under the style of Burwood and Greig.

UMBHOLZ, C. J. I., and GRANT, I. M., physicians and surgeons, Horton Crescent and Alma House, Albert Street, both at Rugby, under the style of Drs. Krumbholz and Grant.

LYAR, W., and DUNCALE, W. J., dental surgeons, College Green, Bristol, under the style of Helyar and Duncale.

UNPAID CHEMISTS' ACCOUNTS.—The "Daily Mail" (August 24) publishes a statement from Mr. A. E. Young, 7 West Ferry Road, London, E., complaining that the London Insurance Committee still owes him 125*l.* for 1914—20 per cent. of the amount due to him for that year—and that this is supported by a London retail and wholesale firm, who state that many of their customers find the 2*d.* allowed for dispensing a prescription insufficient, and, on account of not receiving full payment, they have difficulty in meeting their bills for drugs. As a result of inquiry at the offices of the Insurance Commissioners and the London Insurance Committee, a "Daily Mail" representative was informed that the delay in regard to the 1914 payments is due to the heavy enlistments and to the still unfinished calculation of the number of insured persons in each district. The "Daily Mail" representative was also informed that these offices that chemists are not entitled to the 25 per cent. they are claiming, and that the payments outstanding will be small. The over-calculation of the amount due is because the chemists have based their expectations on the official Tariff. This is not in accord with their contract, which recognises that the chemists of a certain district may divide among themselves only the sum provided by the Government and the Approved Societies. The Tariff had been drawn up not to give the chemists a right to the full charges stated therein, but as a means of comparing the work of one chemist with that of another, and to furnish a basis for the division of the Drug Fund.

Trade-Marks.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with the Registrar of Trade-Marks, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. The prescribed time is one month from the date of the Journal in which the application has appeared; but the period may be enlarged by the Registrar, if he thinks fit, and upon such terms as he may direct. Formal opposition should not be lodged until after notice has been given by letter to the applicant for registration, so as to afford him an opportunity of withdrawing his mark before the expense of preparing the notice of opposition is incurred. Failing such notice to the applicant, an opponent may not obtain an order for costs.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, p. 435.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 25, 1915.)

Circular device including C.C.C. and words "TESTED CHEMICALS" and "THREE C. BRAND" ("C.C.C." disclaimed); for photographic-materials (1). By R. E. Carter, 39 St. James's Street, S.W. 367,046.

Oblong device including words "SÉGUIERTINA" and "ARTISTS' MEDIUM AND VARNISH"; for an artists' medium and varnish (1). By Séguier & Smart, 5 Mornington Street, N.W. 368,349.

Device of eagle surmounting coronet; for tartaric acid (1). By the Phoenix Chemical Co., Ltd., Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 368,162. (Associated.)

"KINGS & Co. SALT," surrounding hexagonal device; for a chemical (1). By Kings & Co., 103 Bath Street, Glasgow. 368,165. (Associated.)

"DAZZALITE"; for a chemical (1). By Greenwood & Lee, Ltd., Broad Lane, Bramley, near Leeds. 368,611.

"UMBILICON" in facsimile writing; for a veterinary-preparation (2). By A. Milne, chemist, Maud, Aberdeenshire. 367,363.

"CARBOLINE"; for disinfectants (2). By the Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd., 26 Billiter Buildings, E.C. 368,337.

"DIONAL"; for chemicals (2). By Beslin, Ltd., 18 Eldon Street, E.C. 368,376.

"COFLUX"; for agri-horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary chemicals (2), and for medicinal chemicals (3). By Coflux, Ltd., 7 Martin's Lane, E.C. 368,494.

"SHAVALL" ("Shave All" disclaimed); for a medicated soap (3). By J. Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E. 367,791. (Associated.)

"PERDENT"; for teething-powders (3). By Archibald Ewing, 133 Stobcross Street, Glasgow. 367,908.

"FICOL"; for medicinal mineral oil (3). By the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, E.C. 368,081.

"POTEX"; for medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals (3). By the Sanitas Co., Ltd., Locksley House, Limehouse, E. 368,332.

"UNCLEB"; for a medicine (3). By C. H. Stevens, Ltd., 206 Worpole Road, Wimbledon. 368,364.

"ZAWDAW"; for medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals (3), and for perfumery (48). By George Williams, 325 Chingford Road, Walthamstow. 368,460/1.

"LYSOFRICE"; for medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals (3), and for perfumery (48). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 368,534/5. (Associated.)

"NONAL"; for food-substances (42). By the Nonal Co. (1912), Ltd., The Tower Brewery, Clapton Park, N.E. 364,803. (Associated.)

"NUTHER"; for an almond-substitute (42). By Eglington Yates & Co., 4 Summerhill Terrace, Birmingham. 367,293.

"WAXTITE"; for food-substances (42). By the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Stiles Street, Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A. 367,788.

Label device including portrait of Johan Jacob Döbétius and words "NATURLIGT ALKALISKT RAMLÖSAVATTEN"; for a natural mineral water (44). By Aktiebolaget Ramlösa Halsobrunn, Järnagsgatan 29, Hälsingborg, Sweden. 364,317.

Circular device including black child with white hands; for a cleansing-paste (47). By Ridovit, Ltd., 71 George Street, Edinburgh. 360,381.

Square device including Arab and word "FASWAN"; for perfumery (48). By F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 366,700.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

- Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with.
- Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.
- Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.
- Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume."
- Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

Liability in Respect to Sheep-dipping.

SIR.—I sincerely hope you will allow the question of liability for damages arising from sheep-dipping to be again ventilated in your columns, for this is a most serious matter for us country chemists who undertake this business. The last time it was raised (*C. & D.*, May 23 and 30, 1914) the discussion was abortive and yielded no conclusion. The matter stands thus: All sheep-dipping is now done in dipping-solutions, mostly arsenical, the formula of which is approved by the Board of Agriculture. Under usual conditions no injury to the sheep arises, but occasionally, owing to indefinite causes (generally over-driving by the man in charge of the sheep), severe irritation is set up, and fatal results will happen. In these instances the farmer at once sets up the claim against the chemist that it is the dip that has injured the sheep, and that he is liable for anything from 5s. to 10s. per head for all the animals which are affected. Then the chemist is in a difficulty straight away, because the Chemists' Defence Association will offer him no assistance, saying it is outside their responsibilities, and on consulting any country lawyer, the latter invariably refers to the *Black v. Elliott* case, tried in 1859, and immediately says, "Ah! This is an unfortunate precedent, and you had better try to settle the case; if you go into court, you have only half a chance of winning." The chemist then usually pays the claim. The other day I paid 15/., because I dare not, in face of the advice, go into court, in spite of the fact that I felt I ought, in justice, not to be liable for the damages, because, first of all, my dip is a solution approved by the Board of Agriculture. Secondly, in proof that the dip-bath was correct strength, another flock of sheep was dipped in the same bath immediately after the flock for which damages were claimed, and this second lot was undamaged. My man, who acted as dipper and mixed the bath, is a competent, well-experienced, steady man, so that there is no question of his sobriety or competence. These sheep which suffered from the immersion had walked five miles to the dipping-place, and had to go the return journey after the bath. Another point is that the shepherd in charge of the sheep explained to my man that he had to go another journey of seven or eight miles to fetch a cart after he got back home, although he started work at five o'clock in the morning, and it was then noon, and he had this journey with the sheep to do first. Naturally this would tend to induce him to get his flock along, and as they were fat sheep—three among them being rams they became overheated. This probably set up the arsenical irritation from which they suffered, and which caused a depreciation in their value. Now, having paid this claim, what is the result? I have admitted liability, and in any future case that may arise this case would be quoted against me. What I think ought to be done is for a number of chemists who are interested in this class of business to combine to form a fund—say, of 100/.—to defend a case such as this, so as to alter the precedent of 1859 and put the responsibility for taking care of the sheep after they have left the dipping-place on to the shoulders of the owner. The fact that the dip is approved by the Board of Agriculture, and that samples of the solution are taken at intervals by the police, should surely place a case on a different footing from that of 1859. Showing that this is a serious question, and of con-

siderable import to the country chemist, I have heard of another man who recently paid a claim of 100/. So long as we continue to pay up like this, we simply leave ourselves at the mercy of any claimant, who may say his sheep have been damaged as the result of being dipped, whereas the chemist has simply assisted the farmer to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Sheep-dipping Order. Surely the farmer should have to prove that the damage actually did occur from the dipping, and the chemist be free from results arising from the subsequent carelessness of the owner of the animals. Personally, I would be quite willing to subscribe 5/., towards a suggested fund, and if others will come along, or if some of the Associations will help, a practical difficulty will be solved and an example of the advantage of combination illustrated.

AGRICOLA. (24/8.)

Dispensing for Dependants.

SIR.—It is easily possible to work oneself up to a nice pitch of patriotic fervour in writing on such a theme as the gratuitous supply of medicines to the necessitous dependants of our brave soldiers and sailors, and I notice that some of your correspondents have yielded a little to this temptation. The subject, as it affects the men who really do this work, is, however, quite prosaic and practical. This is a scheme for which the whole trade claims credit. I really only a small proportion—the chemists whose business premises are in working-class localities—carry the burden. To boast, "I have seven relations at the Front, does not make a man a patriot. It is not the same thing as to be able to say, "I am one of seven who for their country's sake have taken up arms." I think it is a American writer who tells the story of the man who was so intensely patriotic that he declared himself ready, in the cause of his country, to sacrifice every one of his wife's relations. So far as I know, no statement has yet appeared of the amount expended for the purposes of this scheme. That will doubtless come in time. It will surprise me if the figures, when they do appear, indicate an amount of contribution extraordinarily large. But that does not touch the point of grievance, and it is here that Mr. R. Cecil Owen and some others leave the rails. In name this is contribution by the trade; in fact, the contributing is done by a few, and these few probably the poorer members. "Necessitous dependants" are not evenly spread over the country: they exist only in the poorer districts. While, therefore, it may be, and very probably is, a fact that the total amount of contribution is for the trade a bagatelle for individuals in the trade it is oppressive. What seems to me to be called for is a plan for spreading the burden over the shoulders of all. One way of effecting this, indicated by the action of the Council of the Society. When the scheme was set going that body announced that as they had undertaken the pricing of the prescriptions, and as the work would cost money, subscriptions towards meeting the cost would be thankfully received—and some have been. Now, what is dignified and moral in the case of the Society cannot well be undignified and immoral in the case of the units composing that Society. Why not invite the money-end of the trade, who, as things are, are going scot-free in this matter, to subscribe towards a fund to assist those who, at heavy expense to themselves, do the work? Were that done, and a generous response made, there would be no need to talk of withdrawing from the scheme. We have had a year of war: we may have another, and yet another. This scheme is needed, and others will be. The trade, so far, reckoned as a whole, has not done brilliantly generous things in a time of sacrifice (witness the modesty of the sum raised for our suffering Belgian brethren). It has seemed to me to strike the attitude of patting itself on the chest and exclaiming, "See what I am doing for the necessitous dependants of our brave defenders!" and to make that an excuse for avoiding other claims. This may be "pawky," but, if patriotism, it is of the type "vicarious," and the times call for something higher.

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE. (205/31.)

Stock Solutions for Dispensing.

SIR.—The Birmingham public analyst (*C. & D.*, August 1 p. 41) has done a service in calling attention to errors likely to be caused by the use of stock solutions in dispensing. It is easy for honest pharmacists to fall into error when they attempt a short and easy method for dispensing carbonate of ammonium in a mixture. There are several ways of doing it. There is the method of making a stock solution by regarding 1 oz. in 6 oz. as the same thing as 1 d. in 6 fl. dr., which it is not. Assuming the calculation to be right, it is a mistake to keep the salt in solution, since the latter invariably and rapidly deteriorates. There is the mistake also of using the powdered (mainly bi-) carbonate because it is more easily dissolved. I have known hot water be used to dissolve the B.P. carbonate, with disastrous effect to the chemical composition of the drug. The right

way is to dissolve sound B.P. carbonate in cold distilled water by the aid of a pestle and mortar. Unfortunately, the right way takes a long time, and a busy man is tempted to fly to easier methods, not for the sake of gain, but for his own convenience and that of our impatient customers. I always consult "The Art of Dispensing" on such matters as these, and it never fails me. Yours faithfully,

GLASGOW. (91/19.)

Medical Preliminary Examination.

SIR.—May I trouble you for a little more detail than you have already given in your editorial article in the *C. & D.*, August 14, p. 44? You state that it is not compulsory to register as a medical student. Do I understand from this that a qualified chemist can proceed straight to the study of medicine without having first taken the Medical Preliminary examination? Could a man who has not passed it commence study and take the various examinations, and, if successful, demand to have his name placed on the Medical Register? Also you state the Conjoint Board is prepared to meet those chemists who passed their Preliminary examination over ten years ago. Will you please give the address of the Conjoint Board, so that I may write on the matter?—Yours faithfully,

MEDICO-PHARMACIST. (191/91.)

[Every medical student must pass a Preliminary examination, but some licensing authorities are less stringent than others, and these may accept certificates that are being rejected by the General Medical Council. No one need register as a medical student unless he likes. The Conjoint Board has accepted from pharmacists certificates that would not be accepted by the General Medical Council, and anyone wishing to test the value of his own Preliminary certificate should send in an application to the Secretary, Conjoint Board, Examination Hall, Queen's Square, London, W.C., with all particulars of his curriculum and qualifications in pharmacy. The Secretary will then tell him whether his Preliminary examination has been satisfactory, and how much, if any, of the medical curriculum would be remitted on account of his pharmaceutical studies.—EDITOR.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

Appreciations.

Tatza (198/12) writes from a Mediterranean station: "I should like to say how much I appreciate the *C. & D.* here, where one seems so cut off from the rest of the world, specially just now in war-time. My patience is, however, sorely tried in waiting for the *C. & D.*, as the posts are so irregular. I really think your 'Summer Issue' the best one you have ever published."

Helping the Retailer.

Jay Mack (194/50) suggests that at the present time the wholesaler could help the retailer who is short-handed by going away with straw as a packing medium. The use of padded cases like syphon-cases would save much time and trouble, especially where women's services have had to be requisitioned on account of the war. He adds: "Wholesale houses move so slowly."

Pharmacy Degrees.

Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., Manchester, writes: "In your educational Number (August 14), p. 58, you state: 'The universities of Glasgow and Manchester have instituted degrees in pharmacy, but they have not proved attractive to pharmacists.' While this statement may be true in the sense you mean it, I think your readers will be interested to know that there were five students following out degree courses in pharmacy at Manchester University last session."

Destroying Wasps.

Referring to our note on destroying wasps (*C. & D.*, August 21, 1915) F. H. A. (200/10) writes: "A party of school-children at King's Heath made an attempt last week to destroy a wasps' nest with gunpowder, purchased from a local trader, with disastrous results. All were injured and had to receive hospital treatment. One lost a thumb, one was blinded, and several were badly burnt. The simplest and safest plan is to pour petrol down the hole, then close up securely first by a newspaper, then with earth."

Pharmacy-pots.

Mr. Robert W. Carson, chemist and druggist, Bradford, writes to say that some time ago, while cycling from Romford to Havering, he called at a general shop at either Stapleford Abbots or Stapleford Tawney, and saw on a shelf two old pharmacy-pots similar to those figured on the cover of the Summer Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. So far as he remembers, these were labelled "Ung. Laurin." and "Ung. Apostol." He throws out the hint for the benefit of fellow-pharmacists who may be cycling in that direction.

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

A. W. T. (193/59).—The use of the title "NERVE AND HEAD POWDERS" does not involve liability to stamp-duty.

Esor (206/28).—You are not allowed to deliver methylated spirit to one customer in quantities of more than 1 gal. daily.

G. H. R. (197/54).—SALE OF FURNITURE-POLISH.—The sale of a furniture-polish containing methylated spirit is not a sale of spirit. You do not tell us what are the ingredients of the furniture-polish, but we presume that when containing the methylated spirit it is totally unfit for use as a beverage.

Bruno (205/9).—There is no legal definition of insect-powder in this country so far as we are aware, although in the United States "insect-powder" is required to consist of powdered unopened pyrethrum-flowers. If you sell a mixture of pyrethrum and white hellebore, care should be taken to indicate the poisonous nature of the powder, as pyrethrum-powder *per se* is innocuous to animals.

H. R. M. (201/11). — AIRCRAFT - RAIDS INSURANCE.—"H. R. M." has seen our replies to inquiries as to a tenant's liability for damage done to premises by hostile aircraft, and suggests that we have overlooked the fact that damage done by the King's enemies is outside the scope of the ordinary repairing covenants. ["H. R. M." is mistaken. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, a tenant's liability under ordinary repairing covenants extends to damage done by the King's enemies.]

J. N. N. (204/54).—PASSING-OFF PROCEEDINGS.—"J. N. N." asks in what court proceedings would be taken against a shopkeeper who, when asked for a particular article, supplies another article. [If the case were one covered by Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, or were otherwise of a criminal nature, the proceedings would be taken in a police court in the first instance. In other cases the action would be brought in the High Court, or, if the amount involved were under 100*l.*, in the County Court.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas of them. When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6*d.*

W. T. C. (186/43).—(1) According to the London Drug Tariff, liniments bear a dispensing-fee, but some Insurance Committees object to this. (See *C. & D. Diary*, 1915, p. 206.) (2) As the mixture-bottles for Insurance patients are only loaned, the rise in price of bottles does not press so hardly on chemists as you make out. It is, however, a reason why you should try to get the bottles returned promptly.

R. B. M. (186/69).—LACTIC-ACID HAIR-LOTION.—We have had no experience of the use of lactic acid in hair-lotions, but suggest the following as likely to be useful:

Dilute lactic acid	...	...	1 oz.
Spirit of chloroform	...	...	1 oz.
Eau de Cologne	...	...	1 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	1 oz.
Water to make	...	...	8 oz.

Mix and filter. Apply with a sponge at night.

Ipcrac. (193/4). — RUBBER-SOLVENT. — We believe your sample to be carbon tetrachloride, or one of the other newer solvents of rubber. (See *C. & D.*, July 17, p. 68.)

D. & Co. (194/41).—Salt is the best preservative of tomato sauce.

H. L. (197/20).—(1) NON-POISONOUS STRAW-HAT CLEANER.—Cream of tartar answers this description, and it is efficacious for the purpose. (2) VINEGAR.—There is no legal definition of "vinegar," but to prevent deceiving the public the qualifying word "artificial" should be used on a coloured solution of acetic acid.

W. L. B. (193/55).—**PEROXIDE CREAM.**—The following is a formula for the class of skin-cream which you desire, although we are of opinion that the peroxide of hydrogen solution will soon become decomposed:

Stearic acid	3iij.
Sodium carbonate	3iiss.
Anhydrous wool-fat	3iv.
Glycerin	3iij.
Borax	3j.
Solution of hydrogen peroxide	3ss.
Water	3xvj.
Perfume	a sufficiency

Heat the glycerin and stearic acid together, and add the sodium carbonate and borax, previously dissolved in the hot water; stir well until combined, add the wool-fat, and when nearly cold the peroxide of hydrogen and the perfume.

Sodium perborate is sometimes used in this class of toilet-preparations, an example of the method of employing it being found in the *C. & D.*, May 22, p. 82.

W. C. (196/32).—**MANUFACTURE OF MEDICATED SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**—See articles in *C. & D.*, September 26, 1914, p. 74, and October 10, Col. Supp.

F. H. R. (196/14).—**REMOVING BROKEN STOPPERS.**—The removing of broken stoppers which have become fixed in a bottle is a matter of patience. After trying soaking with solvents (the choice of which will depend upon the contents of the bottle) and the application of heat to the neck of the bottle surrounding the stopper, the only other way is to drill holes into the glass, using spirit of camphor on the drill. The holes are drilled diagonally for preference, and usually two or three suffice to divide up the stopper, so that it can be broken up or at least grasped firmly by thin-nosed pliers.

R. J. (199/34).—**ALLOXAN** is prepared by oxidising uric acid by nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.42) diluted with 9 parts of water at 70° C. On adding tin chloride (SnCl₂), alloxantin is precipitated and, after washing, is re-oxidised to alloxan by nitric acid (2 parts of sp. gr. 1.52, with 1 part of sp. gr. 1.42) in the cold. Alloxan solution is used as a skin "blush," as it has the property of gradually turning pink on contact with the secretion of the skin. The strength needs to be adjusted to meet individual requirements, and the directions on the label should make this clear.

E. C. (Melbourne, Vic.) (197/64).—There is no special book published on the manufacture of concentrated pharmaceutical preparations. The best information on the subject available is that contained in the section of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" dealing with galenic and medicinal preparations, but this presupposes a knowledge of pharmaceutical operations.

W. S. (197/63).—"MODERN BUSINESS METHODS" is the title of a treatise which we published in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, which gives an outline of the subject of business methods such as you require.

F. V. W. (191/13).—(1) You should certainly do all you can to fit yourself for carrying on the auxiliary lines of the drug-trade. It is helpful to hold an optical diploma, and in some districts ability to assist the local medical men by doing radiography is useful. (2) **BUYING A BUSINESS.**—You should read the notes on this subject in the treatise on "Modern Business Methods" which was given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, but between now and the time when you are ready to consider the question of purchasing a business you should study all references to the matter which we print.

H. K. W. (198/70).—**TRENCH VERMIN-KILLER.**—There is plenty of choice of insecticides for destroying body-lice, but perhaps the powder devised by Mr. Langford Moore (*C. & D.*, March 13, Col. Supp.) would best suit your purpose.

H. D. (200/31).—**READY RECKONER.**—We believe you will find that Gall & Inglis, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., publish a ready reckoner of the kind you require.

Rusticus (199/21).—We thank you for the newspaper-cutting, but there can be no doubt that *Eucalyptus citriodora* is intended.

Americus (198/66).—There seems to be no objection to the incorporation of liq. plumbi in a foot-cream, but you do not say from what point of view you regard the matter.

Nemo (198/42) and E. H. (200/33).—**DRY-SHAMPOO LIQUID.** We gave two formulæ for this in the *C. & D.*, July 24, p. 62.

A. M. (125/51).—The plant you send is eye-bright (*Euphrasia officinalis*, N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*). We have not heard of it being used for the purpose you mention.

W. E. M. (202/50).—**FRUIT-BOTTLING.**—The process of preserving fruit by bottling is essentially one of sterilisation. The fruit must be heated sufficiently to kill all ferments (about 170° F.), and the bottles hermetically sealed to prevent the access of organisms from the air. The fruits are preserved either in water or in syrup, which is poured into the bottles after the fruits have been placed in. When syrup is employed the flavour of the fruit is better preserved. The time of "processing" or sterilising varies according to the time taken for the heat to penetrate to the centre of the fruit. The heat must not be continued too long, or the fruit will be cooked too much. The time taken in the case of quart bottles of fruit is from four minutes in the case of strawberries to ten minutes for plums. On a large scale the processing is done under pressure and at a higher temperature (225° to 240° F.), and the correct time for any particular fruit or vegetable is tested by means of a thermometer—the time taken to raise the heat in the centre of the vessel to 240° F. is that needed. There are many little details which have to be attended to. For instance, in the large way, apples and pears, after being cored and peeled, are blanched by immersion in alum solution (1 oz. to 3 gals.) or sodium-sulphite solution (1 oz. to 6 gals.). To prevent cherries and plums from bursting, owing to absorption of syrup, they are pricked with copper needles. In the case of cherries and fancy pears the syrup is generally coloured with cochineal, and the syrup for greengages is often tinted with green dye. Strawberries are not successfully bottled unless previously candied. The strengths of syrup ("light" and "heavy") used are 25° B. and 31° to 32° B., made by dissolving 2 lb. or 5½ lb. of sugar in 64 oz. of water, bringing to the boil, and skimming. Clarify with albumen if a brilliant syrup is not obtained by the above method.

J. E. H. (206/48).—Your letter is not suitable for publication in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. We do not agree that it is good for any chemist to worry himself about competitors more than he does at present; his energies should rather be directed to improving his own business.

Agricola (206/9).—The fruiting twig you send is from a thornless variety of blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa*, Linn. (*Prunus communis*, Huds.), N.O. *Rosaceæ*, probably *Prunus domestica*. The damson and the numerous varieties of plum of our gardens are believed to be varieties of this produced by long cultivation.

Iver (204/62).—**CHEMICAL HYGROMETER.**—The solution used for saturating paper or the dress of small figures on a weather-indicator is made as follows:

Cobalt chloride	10 parts
Sodium chloride	5 parts
Gum acacia	2½ parts
Calcium chloride	1 to 2 parts
Water	30 parts

The colour of the paper or fabric saturated with this solution and dried varies from red to blue, according to the amount of moisture in the air.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," August 15, 1865.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The Meeting for the present year will be held at Birmingham, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Temple Street. It will commence on Tuesday, the 5th September, at 10 A.M., and be continued on Wednesday, the 6th, at the same hour, and on Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th September, at seven o'clock in the evening. Many interesting papers on Pharmaceutical subjects are already promised, and others will, doubtless, be sent in. A large gathering of members is expected: the presence also in the town of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, from the 4th to the 16th of September, will be sure to render a visit to Birmingham even more pleasant and instructive than usual. The Honorary Local Secretary, Mr. W. Southall, jun., 17 Bull Street, Birmingham, has kindly offered to assist members in obtaining private or hotel apartments, and to forward any information they may desire concerning the general and special matters of interest offered to visitors. A full Report of the proceedings of the Conference, with Abstracts of the Papers read, will appear in the next number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

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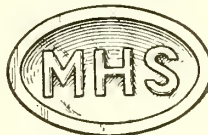
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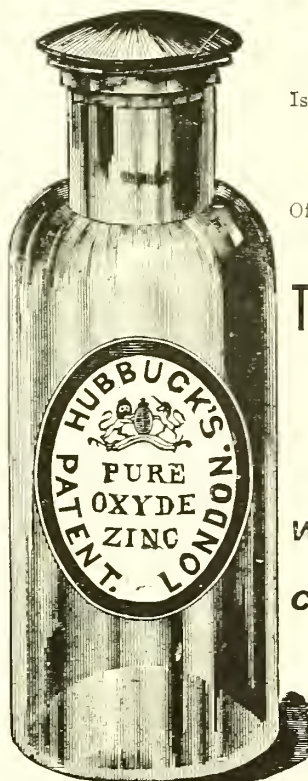
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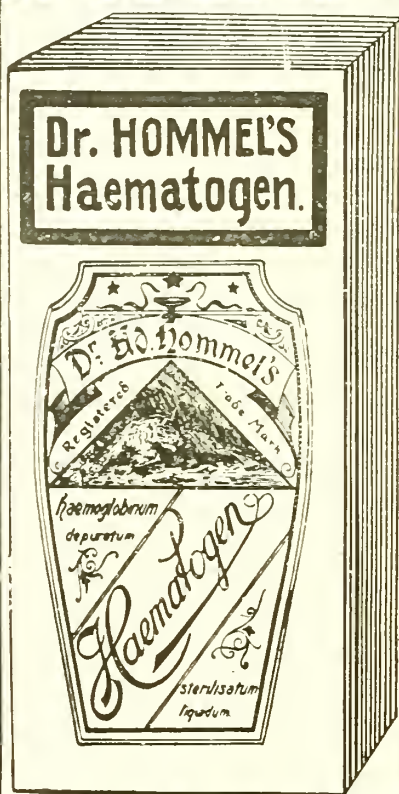
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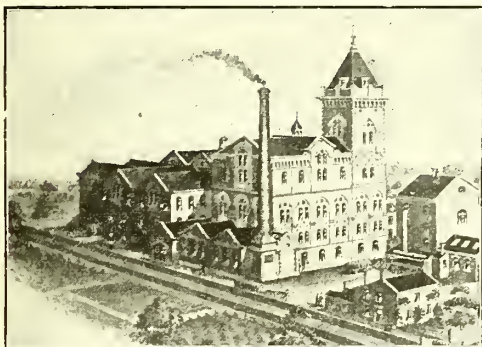
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Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 5d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; powder, 1 d. lb. extra.

Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.

Amyli Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 2½ cwt. @ 16/8 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 18/6 cwt.

Aniseed, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 60/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 84/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 89/- cwt.

Antim. Tart. pulv. 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.

Apt. 1, 1 lb. @ 29/- lb.

Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.

" Anisi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.

" Aurant. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.

" Aurant. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 53 lbs. @ 23/-

" Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/7 lb.

" Lauracerasi, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Menth. Pip. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.

" Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 7/3 lb.

" Rosæ Trip., 53 lbs. for 25/-, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.

" Samb. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Araba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.

Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/10½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/1 oz.

Argent. Nit., Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/9 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/10 oz.

Arsenic, Alb. Pulv., 2 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

Atropinæ Sulph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 95/- oz.

Auri Chlor., 6 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 21/3 doz.; 1 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 21/6 doz.

Bals. Copalbæ, pure, 44 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5.

" Peruv., P.B., 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.

" Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

" Tolut. B.P., 50 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.

Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 28 lbs. @ 11/9 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb. subnit. 1/- lb. less.

Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 50/- cwt.

Borax, 1 cwt. @ 26/6; powder 1/- extra.

Butyl-Chloral Hydras., P.B., 1 lb. @ 33/- lb.

Caffeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 24/- lb.

Caffeinæ Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 18/- lb.

Calamina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.

Calamine. B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

Calcii Carb. Præcip., 5 cwt. @ 14/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 18/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 22/6 cwt.

" Hydras., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

" Hypophosph. Pur., P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.

" Iodid., 1 lb. @ 23/- lb.

Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 oz. or 1/2 oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Crude, good white, about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.

Cantharides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 16/- lb.; powder 6d. lb. extra.

Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.

Carbo Animalis or Ligni, powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 23/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Cardamoms, 28 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.

Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.

Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 28 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.; 1 oz., 1/2 oz. tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.

Ceri Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.

Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Chloral Hydras Cryst., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.

Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.

Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 2/4 lb.

Cocaine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 13/9 oz.; 4 oz. @ 14/10; 1 oz. @ 16/- oz.

Codeina, 1 oz. @ 25/6 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 21/- oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 22/- oz.

Colocynthis, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.

Composition Powder (Coffin), 1 cwt. @ 62/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

Conf. Sennæ, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.

" Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

" Ulmi Fulvæ, Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

Cream of Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 200/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

Creasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 17/11 lb.

Creta c. Camph., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/3 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1½ d. lb.

Creta Præparata, 7 lbs. in box @ 11½ d. each.

Cubebæ, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

" Cinchonæ (Rubræ) Conc., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

" Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

Emp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 3/8; Bullad. B.P.C., Green @ 17/6; Cerat. Saponis @ 7/6; Picis Co. @ 7/6; Plumbi @ 6/-; Resinæ @ 4/6; Robosans @ 7/-; Saponis, B.P., @ 6/-.

Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

" Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

" Resinæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

" Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

Emulsio Ol. Morrhuæ, 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

Eserine Sulph., in 15-grain tubes, 7/- each.

Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 5/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 11/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/3 lb.

Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Bergamot, 3/- lb.

Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.

" Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

" Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.

Ext. Belladonnæ Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 10/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/4 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.

Ext. Cannab. Ind., Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 54/- lb.

Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.; Solid, P.B., 4 lbs. @ 25/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 26/6 lb.

Ext. Gent., P.B., solid, 1 cwt. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.

Ext. Hamamelis Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.

Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 21/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 22/6 lb.

Ext. Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.

Ext. Opil Solid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 53/- lb.

Ext. Opil Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.

Ext. Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.

Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.

Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 24/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B., 100 ozs. @ 9d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 9½ d. oz.

Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 16/6; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Ferrum Reduct., 80%, 28 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.

Flor. Anthr. Exot., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Fol. Buchu, oval, good green, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 8/9 lb.; pulv. 8/- lb.

Fol. Sennæ Alex. parv., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

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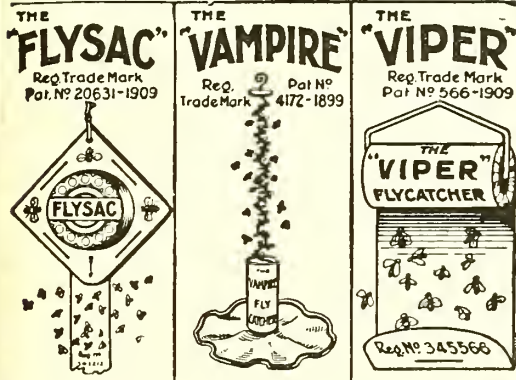
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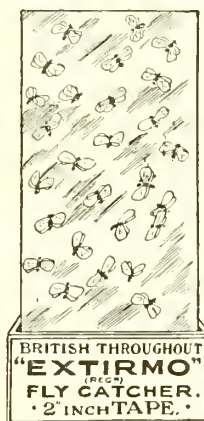
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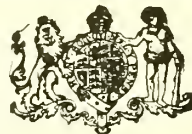
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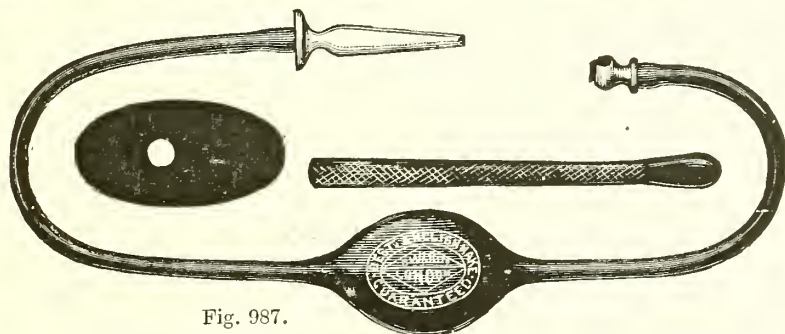
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[See p. 497 "C. & D." Diary 1915]

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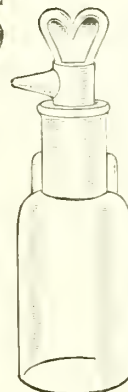
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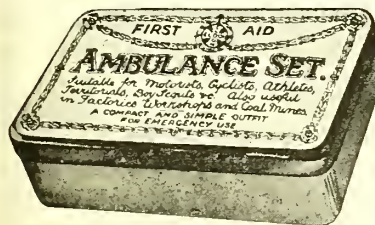
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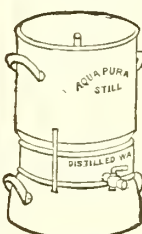
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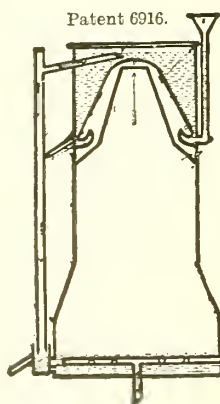
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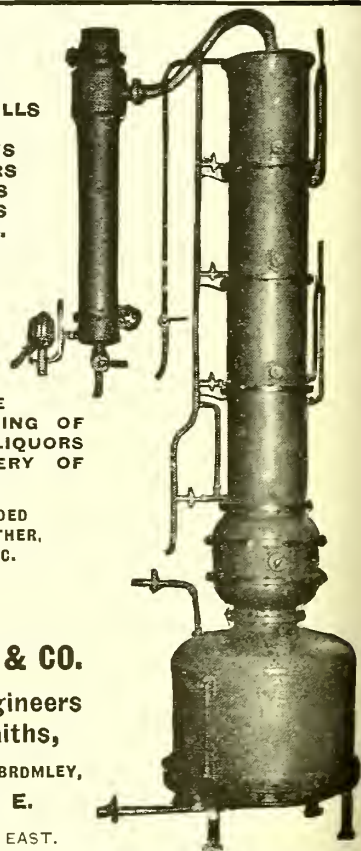
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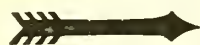
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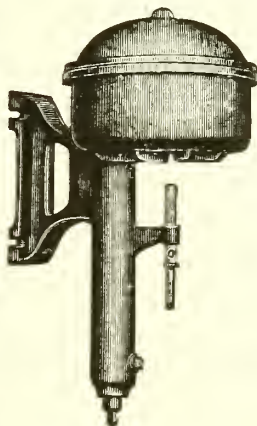
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No. 4023 CITY.

AUGUST 28, 1915

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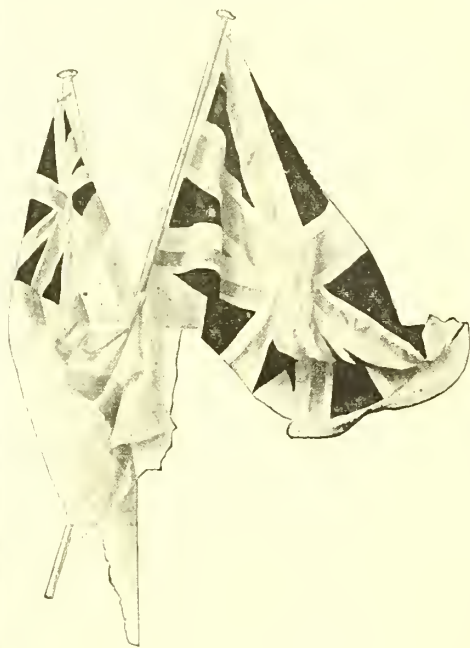
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OFFICE: 42, CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915

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The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

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2.—WILTS.—Unopposed Light Country Retail, with Mineral Waters; returns £1,200; net profit £300 clear; large house and garden; stock worth £660; price £700.

3.—S. WALES (Seaport Town).—Good middle-class Retail; returns £1,400; net profit about £375; fine position; large house and garden; stock and fixtures worth about £800; price £850.

4.—CHESHIRE (Border off).—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business in small town; returns about £1,200; net profit £300; double-fronted shop, fully stocked; price £650.

5.—SOUTH-WEST COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, increasing; returns £1,250; net profit over £300; good house; attractive Pharmacy, exceptionally well fitted and stocked; price £975, little more than valuation.

6.—MIDDLESEX (Rising Locality).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing business, in best position; returns over £1,500; net profit £400; modern premises, fitted in best style; price about £950.

7.—KENT (Delightful Locality).—Good-class Country Retail, unopposed; returns £950; no Optics or Photo; large shop; excellent stock; good house; low rent; price £500; good introduction.

8.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Light Family Retail, no Panel or Side-lines; returns £600; good profits; plenty of scope; low rent; nice house and garden; good main road position; price £250.

9.—LONDON, W.—Cash Retail; returns over £1,250; net profit £350; Assistant kept; price £550, or valuation.

10.—LONDON, S.E.—Light Suburban Retail; returns £950, increasing; no Panel; net profit £300; good house and Pharmacy; Price £750.

STOCKTAKINGS.

We undertake stocktakings on a very low scale of commission or an agreed fixed fee, and also price out Chemists' own stocktakings. Please apply for our terms.

Businesses Wanted. Buyers Waiting.

PARSON C. BAKER

1 MOUNTFIELD ROAD, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.

50 years' experience in every branch of business.

Recommended by—BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.

MEGGESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. Finchley 813.

BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

All correspondence should be addressed as above.

And at 174 VICTORIA ST., S.W., Ph. 0. Tel. No. Victoria 1111.

BEST position centre prosperous town, S. Wales; returns

£1,640; good-class all-round business; vendor retiring

£750; recommended; part cash can remain.

CENTRE of town, lovely touring district; good General Agricultural, and Proprietaries; returns £2,850; good, price, valuation and small goodwill.

UNOPPOSED; centre popular, rapidly increasing town, S. Coast; opened 3 years; returns £575, £657, £828; good double-fronted corner shop, well fitted; good house; price £2,000 or reasonable offer.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Country General Retail; returns over £2,300; same hands over 30 years; vendor retiring; price from London; price, valuation and small goodwill.

GOOD district, London, N. suburb; established 6 years; returns £1,000; net profit £338; only slight opposition; good house, and garden; £500 or reasonable offer.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS
AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,

45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where the advertiser requires partners, agents or assistants, or wish to place their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," is the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and particulars can be sent to us direct or through the advertiser's correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have his advertisement addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can be forwarded; the Box numbers being intended for specific answers to particular advertisements. The advertiser reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this notice.

BERKSHIRE.—High-class Family Retail and Dispensing business; pleasantly situated, unopposed, and showing increase; returns nearly £1,450; excellent profits; nice garden; modern fittings; fully stocked; price £800; or seldom offered; cash buyers only entertained. 214/ of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—£65; or would reduce stock to minimum; part purchase money could remain; owner, leaving must sell; returns £9, could be largely increased; open for Photographic, Optics, and Dentistry (all yet unopposed); no immediate opposition, pleasant neighbourhood; see house; rent £35. 210/29, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Light Retail Business for Sale; worked as a Branch; is capable of improvement; prior; well and conveniently fitted shop, with house in good corner position; rent £35; lease can be returned last year £840; accept valuation of stock at about £260. Apply, 213/20, Office of this Paper.

BRADFORD.—Old-established Light Retail Drug Business. Disposal at once; main thoroughfare, near Town Hall; reason, age; good opening for Panel. Particulars from 113 Bridge Street, Bradford.

MPSHIRE.—An old-established Business (stock valued at £500); been in present proprietor's hands for past 27 years; lease will be granted for 7, 14, or 21 years to satisfactory bidder; rent £45; price, with fixtures, £650. Apply for particulars to view, etc., to "R. W.," 157 Queen Victoria St., E.C.

NT.—Good-class Cash Retail Business; pleasantly situated; showing steady increase; returns nearly £1,000; excellent premises; nice house and garden; modern fittings; fully stocked; £755; opportunity seldom offered; cash buyers only enter. "Ross" (212/37), Office of this Paper.

NDON, N.—For immediate Disposal, good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; very little N.H.I.; to be sold at valuation of stock and fixtures; no reasonable offer refused; this is worth investigation, being a genuine offer. Apply, 213/22, Office of this Paper.

NDON, N.W.—Herbal Drug Stores for Disposal; established 20 years, same proprietor; good opening for Optics, Dentistry and N.H.I.; no near opposition; returns about £7 weekly; no rates; could be trebled by Chemist; low rental, £45; price is practically value of stock and fixtures. "B. F." (211/36), Office of this Paper.

NDON, W.—Good-class West-End Business for immediate Disposal; death cause of sale; returns average over £2,000; profits about £770; scope for increase by personal attention. Apply, "Lucius" (211/33), Office of this Paper.

OF OF SCOTLAND.—Young Chemist, anxious to enlist. Wishes to sell thriving business; 1914 profits nearly £200; year's turnover increased over 33 per cent. to end of July; prices to be charged in valuation; cash required not over £450. Apply, "Recruit" (214/2), Office of this Paper.

OF WALES (Mining district).—For immediate Disposal owing to the death of the proprietor, up-to-date Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing Cash Business, with Optical connection, N.H.I.; good prospects; rising district; no opposition within radius of two miles. 210/38, Office of this Paper.

LEY.—Unopposed Light Retail, with some Dispensing and Prescribing; returns last year over £800 at good prices, mainly cash; rent £32 on lease; expenses small; books kept; further extension, including Optics or Dentistry; price £400. W. Thomas, Knaphill, near Woking.

LEY HILLS.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business in charming district; returns £40 per week; net profit 15 per cent.; modern double-fronted shop, with good stock; reposition one mile; valuation of stock and fixtures and goodwill required. Apply, 208/39, Office of this Paper.

MAIN.—Elderly Chemist, permanent invalid, offers at sale small, high-class Business; pleasant market town (station); residential; important industries; the modern elegant and well-kept stock are adaptable for new Branch opening. "X. X." (214/5), Office of this Paper.

NESS (small), lock-up; low rental, no rates; good profits; pleasantly situated in working-class neighbourhood; opening for one on Panel within a radius of half a mile; aged 55 years; 42 years in advertiser's family. 213/32, Office of this Paper.

SALE of a Lifetime.—Druggist's Business; W.C.; established over 10 years; trade £45 per month, without Prescriptions; £8 let off 28s.; books kept; £200 all at; must sell; fortune made man; stock alone worth more. Herbert, 12 Baker Street.

SA.—For immediate Disposal, owing to death of proprietor, small Retail and Prescribing Business, West London; established 11 years; returns £10-£12 weekly, N.H.I. in addition, £40 to date; thoroughly genuine concern, showing exceptional profits; good house; lease; price £200, or cash offer. Full particulars, "Executor" (214/26), Office of this Paper.

SALE cheap, old-established Cash Retail; now under liquidation; average takings last 6 months £13 10s. weekly; profits; energetic man could soon increase, as business in position in busy working-class market centre; good saleable stock; will reduce if not all wanted; £5 all, or near offer; thoroughly genuine, and open to investigation. 212/39, Office of this Paper.

SALE.—Der Business (Veterinary, medicines, etc.) for Disposal; North Wales, through death of proprietor; thoroughly sound testimonials from satisfied customers; easily profitable; every investigation allowed and referred to. Price £250 or near offer. "Veterinary" (210/24), Office of this Paper.

SUBURB in South Lancs.—Handsome Pharmacy, in most pleasant district; doing about £900, and growing, with good house and accommodation; very many high-class villas in the neighbourhood; ingoing about £350; no opposition. Apply, "Advance" (208/34), Office of this Paper.

VERY good opening for a qualified man with small capital; owing to the death of proprietor, for immediate Sale, the Business of a Chemist and Druggist; successfully carried on for about 30 years; very easy rental and incoming. Apply for particulars to Battleton & Maltby, Lincoln.

"YOU won't get more than £200 for it; it's worth that." Said an experienced Chemist recently; a Light Retail, with Wine Licence; lovely seaside resort, Cardiganshire; suit qualified or unqualified; easy living; sell to immediate purchaser for £90 cash; rent low; large house and garden. Apply, 210/28, Office of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARKET PLACE, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

(Removed to the Saracen's Head Yard for convenience of Sale.)

MESSERS. J. H. BRADWELL & SONS have received instructions from the Exors. of the late George Drury to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, September 9th, 1915, the valuable

CHEMIST'S STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES,

including valuable MAHOGANY SHOWCASES, 3 SHOP COUNTERS fitted with drawers, the whole of the well-made SHELVING and NESTS OF DRUG DRAWERS, a quantity of lettered SHOP ROUNDS and JARS, Patent Medicines, Marble and other Pestles and Mortars, Stock of Drugs, Fancy Smelling-bottles, and a variety of Chemists' Stock.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Auctioneer's Offices, Thursday Street, Nottingham.

TENDERS.

WILLESDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES to the Willesden Isolation Hospital for the half-year ending March 31st, 1916.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned on and after Monday, the 23rd August, 1915.

Tenderers will be required to quote the discount they are prepared to allow off the market monthly list of current prices.

Tenders, to be endorsed "Tenders for Drugs, etc.," must be delivered at the Council Offices before 4 o'clock on Thursday, the 9th day of September, 1915.

STANLEY W. BALL, Clerk of the Council.

Municipal Offices, Dyne Road, Kilburn,
August 19th, 1915.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.
CONTRACTS.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, invite Tenders for the supply of DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES for a period of three months, commencing the 1st day of October, 1915, to be delivered in such quantities as and when required at the St. John's Road and Cornwallis Road Institutions, Highgate Hill Infirmary; Schools, Hornsey Road; Receiving Homes, Hornsey Rise, N., and the Outdoor Dispensaries in the Parish.

Sealed Tenders must be delivered at the undermentioned Offices on or before Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1915, addressed to the Guardians, and endorsed "Tender for," and the Tenders will be opened at a meeting of the Guardians to be held on Thursday, the 9th day of September, 1915.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Printed forms of Tender (which alone will be received, and which contain conditions of contract) must be obtained from the Clerk personally, or a stamped addressed brief-size envelope may be sent.

No contract will be given to firms who do not ordinarily observe Trade Union rates and conditions.

By Order,

EDWIN DAVEY, Clerk.

Guardians' Offices,
St. John's Road, Upper Holloway, N.,
24th August, 1915.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER is open to enter into negotiations for the purchase of a sound Business showing good returns, or would not object to a neglected one if position is good; Liverpool district preferred. "Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WANTED to purchase, well-established Business in toilet specialities; mail order preferred. State how long established and price, "P., 18 The Crescent, Chiswick, W.

AGENCIES.

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NAPLES (Italy).—Well-established firm desires to Represent British Manufacturers of Rubber goods, articles for Soap manufacture, Fatty Acids, Caustic Soda, etc., Chemical Products, different tissues, Fancy goods, and other similar products; first-class references on application. Eugenio Sica-Perna, Naples.

RUSSIA.—Wanted, Representation for Drugs, Chemicals, and Perfumery by a firm in Kieff with good connections. For particulars apply to R. A. Lenski, 16 Regent Street, London, S.W.

ANGLO-FRENCH business firm, 15 years' experience French market, having offices and warehouse Le Havre, desire Agency arrangement, one or two good British firms wishing to open up or develop business in France. Write, Bradford & Co., 8 Place Carnot, Le Havre.

TRAVELLERS offered excellent Side-line; Agency for Sanitary article universally wanted; expenses and commission. State towns covered, Campion. 58f Hatton Garden.

WANTED, Wholesale Sundry house, covering England, etc., up to Newcastle and Barrow, to take up a 3d. line; good margin; is going to eclipse all sales records; a chance for a live firm; sole agency given; monthly bonus to your salesmen; samples, prices, showcards submitted. Apply, "B.M. Red Band" (209/35), Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

CHEMIST.—Good opening at Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.; owner would advance part cost of fittings; good house, 8 large rooms, bath; low rent, £40; private door. Particulars, Bathurst & Son, Dalston Junction, N.E. Phone, Dalston 199.

SHOP (well fitted) to Let in grand suburb, adjoining two railway stations and tram; close London; recently closed owing to death; rent £36; living accommodation if necessary; good opportunity for qualified man. Wreathall, 8 Princes Street, Westminster, S.W. Phone, Victoria 2460.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN.—Nearly new National Cash Register for Sale; small machine; self-totalling and sales printing; No. 348. Write, Turner, 20 Honeybrook Road, Balham.

PARTNERSHIPS.

WORKING Partner wanted in Light Family, Dispensing, and Photographic Business in Birmingham; average returns last 6 months over £24 weekly, plus £5 10s. weekly insurance; low rent, long lease, modern fittings, electric light, few patents, good drug stock; owner has other business which requires more personal attention; moderate capital accepted; excellent opportunity for a worker in a growing business. 211/8, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK AUG. 21 1915
NATURE OF ADVT. REPLIES
UNQUAL. (MIDLANDS) 21
REPRESENTATIVE 16
LADY DISPENSER 16
SIT. WANTED 15
QUAL. MANAGER 11

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

ALTRINCHAM.—Qualified Manager for good-class Dispensing and Family trade; married, to live on premises; good house; a good Salesman and Dispenser, with Photographic experience; must be neat, accurate, and of sound business capabilities; Junior kept. State full particulars of experience, age, and salary required, To still, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Altrincham.

BAINBRIDGE & FINLAYSON require a competent Assistant, about 40, for brisk business; good Organiser and Window-dresser; qualified or unqualified; married preferred; no Sunday duty; permanency for a good man. Apply at once, with photo, stating salary required, and full particulars, 141 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

BATH.—Wanted, Assistant with good experience in first-class Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors; hours 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; permanency; good salary to suitable man. Davies & John, Old Bond Street, Bath.

BERKHAMSTED (Herts).—Unqualified Assistant at once for short time; possible permanency; young preferred. State age, salary, and references, Gibbs, Chemist, Berkhamsted, Herts.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Active Junior wanted, with Dispensing experience. Apply, giving usual particulars as to experience, salary (indoors), references, and when disengaged, to W. Jones, 254 Old Christchurch Road. Photo, if sent, will be returned.

CAMBERLEY (Surrey).—Capable, gentlemanly Assistant (outdoors) for good-class business; comfortable berth; easy hours; no extra duty; wanted chiefly for Dispensing. State usual particulars, in first letter, as to salary, when at liberty, height, and references. H. Coates, Pharmacist, Camberley.

CARDIFF.—Duck & Son, Chemists, have a vacancy for an outdoor Assistant; capable Dispenser. State age, height, references, and salary required; photo.

CHATHAM.—Locum required at once for a Light Retail business; easy hours. Apply, "Chemist," 68 High Street, Chatham.

CHELTHENHAM.—Experienced Senior, 25 to 30, for good-class Dispensing and photographic business; no Insurance Dispensing. Please send full particulars, with photograph, to Beetham & Clark.

CITY of Bradford Infants' Department, Morley Street, Bradford.—Wanted, September 13, 1915, Dispenser for the above; must have Minor qualification; salary £100 per annum. For application form apply immediately, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to the Chief Medical Officer, Infants' Department, Morley Street, Bradford.

COVENTRY.—Junior Assistant wanted as soon as possible. State age, experience, salary required (outdoors), and when disengaged, Bird, Chemist, Spon Street, Coventry.

CROMER.—Wanted immediately, good all-round Assistant for permanency in good-class Family Retail; able to take charge occasionally; indoors preferred, but not essential; easy hours; also Improver; good opportunity for advancement to useful young man. Apply, giving references and salary required, to Ling, Chemist, Cromer.

DONCASTER.—Junior or Improver; Light Retail and Dispensing; with some knowledge of Photography; outdoors; easy hours; 8 to 7.30, Thursday 1, Friday 9, Saturday 10; no Sunday duty. State age, height, references, and salary required to Hodgson & Hepworth, Ltd., Doncaster.

GLOUCESTER.—Wanted, by end of September, Assistant for Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with usual particulars, to W. Marehant, Chemist and Optician, 209 Barton Street, Gloucester.

KILBURN.—Qualified Dispenser wanted to attend from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.; salary commencing at £60 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary at 7 Cavendish Road, Brondesbury.

LEEDS.—Wanted, smart Junior. State full particulars, experience, salary required, etc., to Reinhardt & Sons, Ltd., Chemists, 7 Queen Victoria Street, Leeds.

LONDON County Asylum, New Southgate, N.—Dispenser (Locum Tenens) required for three weeks commencing September 20, 1915; Pharmaceutical qualifications; £3 3s. a week (no emoluments). Apply, in writing, to the Medical Superintendent, giving particulars of qualifications and references.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted, married, to live on the premises; good house (furnished); also good Junior. P. Davidson, Ph. Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Unqualified Junior for progressive business; permanent position and progressive salary. State age and when at liberty, "Junior" (213/80), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, reliable Assistant; Dispensing and Light Retail; liberal salary to suitable man. Apply, Barnes & Jones, Beckenham, London, S.E.

LONDON (S.W. Suburb).—Assistant (outdoors) for Dispensing and Retail business. Please state age, references, salary required, and experience to C. J. G. Bunker, 30 York Street, Twickenham.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, middle of September, qualified Manager for Branch; good references essential. Reply, stating age, salary, etc., enclosing photograph (returnable), "Photog" 213/2, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Reliable Assistant required at once for quick Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business; whole or part time; outdoors. Apply first by letter with full particulars, to Marshall, 5 Pimlico Road, Ebury Bridge, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant wanted; outdoors; whole, part-time, or temporary; also a vacancy for lady with some knowledge of Pharmacy. Evans, 72 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant with Dispensing experience; outdoors. Apply to Harding, Chemist, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted immediately, qualified Manager; comfortable berth; salary £2 15s. (indoors). Apply, personally or by letter, to (Mrs.) E. J. Green, 69 Churchfield Road, Acton, W.

MANCHESTER.—Elderly or middle-aged qualified man; easy hours; not single-handed; permanency for the right man. Give full particulars in first letter, 213/3, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, qualified Manager or Assistant at once; Retail and Dispensing; lady or gentleman. State full particulars and references, etc., 213/5, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Blain & Hankinson, Pharmacists (formerly Woolley's), 69 Market Street, have vacancies for a Junior qualified Assistant and an unqualified Junior or Improver; short hours; no Sunday duty.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, for the end of September, a good Managing Assistant, able to control and to direct others; permanency; qualification not essential. Full particulars, with references and salary (outdoors), to Henry Tinker, The Heights, Manchester.

PENARTH.—Unqualified Assistant required; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to Benjamin, Chemist, Penarth.

ROCHDALE.—Qualified Assistant; outdoors. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, to Highleys, Chemists, Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD.—Wanted, September 18, a qualified Assistant for the Mixed Retail trade in a working-class district; one having had some experience in this class of trade preferred; permanency; Thursday half-holiday; no Sunday duty; outdoors; references to be sent for strict investigation. Exor. J. Watts, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Assistant required; experienced; permanency, with good salary. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Junior wanted for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; easy hours. Send full particulars and salary required to "B. H." (214/4), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Comfortable berth as Assistant for single qualified man, age about 40-50; permanency. State when at liberty and salary required, "Bard" (213/8), Office of this Paper.

SWANSEA.—Wanted, early in September, competent Junior; outdoors; hours light, no Sunday duty. Please state age, height, experience, and salary expected, to Rees Brothers, Pharmacists, St. Thomas, Swansea.

WHITCHURCH, SALOP.—Wanted immediately, for a good-class Country business, a Junior; outdoors; business hours 55s. per week, no Sunday duty; dinner and tea provided on business days. State particulars, salary required weekly, and name reference to Morgan & Sons, Chemists, Whitchurch, Salop.

YORK.—Wanted, towards end of September, a capable gentlemanly Assistant, unqualified, for good-class Family and Dispensing business; preferably one not eligible for military service; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, with photo (returnable), to John Saville & Sons, 4 Goodramgate, York.

AN energetic Assistant required, unqualified, single, for Mixed Country business; good references essential; state salary. W. Mousley, Chemist, Redditch.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with a stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

AN experienced Assistant required for middle of September for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be a reliable Dispenser; no N.H.I. work; outdoors. Apply, stating experience, salary required, and references, with photo if possible, to J. W. Moorhouse, Pharmacist, 12 Market Hill, Barnsley.

ASSISTANT wanted with good Dispensing experience; 45s. per week minimum; whole day off one week, and half-day (from 1 o'clock) off the next week, alternately. Please give particulars as to age, experience, references, when disengaged, etc., in first letter, to Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, London, N.

ASSISTANT, lady or gentleman; indoors; good-class Dispensing; hours moderate. W. A. Goodall, Pharmacist, 275 Fulkham Road, S.W.

BRADY & MARTIN, LTD., have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant for the Dispensing and Retail Counter; indoors; application from a lady (outdoors) would be entertained. Apply by letter, Brady & Martin, Ltd., 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CAPABLE Assistant, or Junior, for Country business; good Counterman with Photographic knowledge. Send full particulars as to experience, age, height, references, and salary desired outdoors, to Wiggins. Chemist, Ipswich.

CHEMIST'S Assistant or Junior required (male or female); outdoors. State salary required and experience; reference. Apply 207 16, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS.—Smart qualified men, accustomed to quick Cash trade, required for Branches in the North of England. Please state salary required, references, experience, and when disengaged. "Chemist," Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 141, Leeds.

COMPETENT unqualified Assistant for East London suburb; permanent, progressive position for good man; outdoors. State age, salary required, references, and when disengaged, in first letter, "Statim" 212 27, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT unqualified Assistant required; outdoors; London; no Sunday or night duty. Apply, giving full particulars, and stating when disengaged, to Lewis & Burrows, 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

COMPETENT Assistant wanted; also Junior; outdoors. Please state experience and salary required, Randall & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Wareham, Dorset.

DISPENSER wanted for good-class business near Hampstead Garden Suburb; qualification not essential; good salary to right man; outdoors. Address full particulars to "Quinine," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

DISPENSER, qualified under the Insurance Act, wanted for Insurance department only; outdoors; male or female. Apply, "Veritas" (214 9), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; unqualified; outdoors; Light Retail business; short hours; Wednesday half-day. Apply, stating age, height, experience, when disengaged, and salary required, to J. W. Hoyle, Southborough, Kent.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted (outdoors), male or female, for a N.H.I. Dispensing and General Retail business. Apply, giving usual particulars, to R. H. Smith, Pharmacist, 396 Helliwell Road, Bolton.

JUNIOR Assistant (unqualified), for high-class business. Wright, Pharmacist, Buxton.

LADY Pharmacist for Dispensing business, one with some knowledge of the Retail, to live on the premises; room large enough for a lady friend if desired; or a married man (without family) not liable to military service. 212 5, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM Dispenser wanted for two or three weeks from third week in September; 3 guineas weekly. References, etc., to E. Bailey, 68 Hockliffe Road, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

LOCUM, unqualified, wanted at once for two weeks; South London; outdoors. In reply (to save time) please state age, references, salary required, etc., and enclose photo, to 212 40, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM for a fortnight from September 6. Arthur Pratt, Pharmacist, 17 College Parade, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

LOCUM.—Junior Assistant required for a few weeks as soon as possible; no Sunday duty. Send full particulars and salary required (outdoors), Shillcock & Sons, Chemists, Bromley, Kent.

LOCUM required from September 6, to take charge of City business; easy hours; light duties. Bedford, 6 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

MANAGER wanted for Light Retail business in State salary required, "Cortex" (212/12), Office of this Paper.

MAWSON & PROCTOR, Newcastle, require a qualified man for good-class trade.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Pharmacy, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; easy hours; and progressive salary, with excellent prospects.

OPTICIAN.—Wanted, a qualified Optician for Retail Dispensing; West Central district. Write, "S. S.," c/o 30 Cornhill, E.C.

PART-TIME Assistant, afternoons and evenings, or good outdoors. Apply, with usual particulars, C. J. M.P.S., Pharmacist, 23 Putney Market, S.W.

PART-TIME Assistant wanted for fortnight or so in evenings from approximately 6; suit student; from Charing Cross; also, for Country Branch, a Manager. Apply, Herbert Williams, 51 Heath Street, Hampstead.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for quick business. State age, salary required, when disengaged, and articles of experience to 206 76, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; West End; good appearance; address. Full particulars, "Signatura," c/o Messrs. Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Manager, young, required for small branch; side; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photography; single-handed. All particulars and references to Warne, Christ, & Son, I.W.

QUALIFIED Manager required for Chemistry department. Retail stores: hours 8.30 to 6, Saturdays 1 o'clock. State experience, age, salary, etc., to Secretary, Household Supplies Association, Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch; single-handed; to live in house attached; Light Retail and Dispensing business; pleasant suburb of Birmingham; permanency to man who give conscientious attention; or would consider a concession desired. Apply, 213 200, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED married Assistant to live on business premises; must be accustomed to good-class business. Syme & Co., 14 Hardman Street, Liverpool.

SEVERAL smart unqualified Assistants wanted; good salary; commission; only good men required. Apply, with full particulars, to 213 25, Office of this Paper.

THE proprietor of a Drug Store would like to communicate with fully qualified young lady. Address, 214 7, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED smart Assistant with good all-round experience for London suburb; one ineligible for the Army preferred. Apply, in confidence, to "Alpha" (206 7), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Locum to take charge of small Drug Store in London district, for a week or ten days in September. State dates available and salary required (outdoors), and references and full particulars in first letter, to 212 7, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, not under 20, of good address, with fair Dispensing ability; indoors. State full particulars and enclose photo if convenient, to G. Dauncey, 6 St. John's Terrace, St. John's Wood.

WANTED shortly, Senior Assistant, for Light Retail Dispensing, and Photographic trade. State full particulars, experience, etc., to Jno. H. Smith & Co., Chemists, Newark.

WANTED at once, Junior Assistant; lady or gentleman; indoors. Apply, with references, Cherrington, Newark.

WANTED at once, qualified Manager for County Branch; Glos; single; indoors. Reply to H. Laurence, Bedminster, stating usual particulars in first letter.

WANTED, capable unqualified Assistant, no military service; Dispensing and Photography; easy hours and no Sunday duty; good references essential; permanency. Particulars to Tavener, Pharmacist, Guildford.

WANTED, Assistant, Minor qualification, with knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating salary, to W. J. Apothecaries' Hall, Dumfries.

WANTED, an Assistant to take charge of the Dispensing Counter; must have had good experience in high-class business, together with knowledge of preparation of Galenicals, etc.; gentleman desiring a permanency and over military age or unfit for military duty preferred; comfortable hours. State salary required (outdoors), and all particulars to Fowler & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Redhill.

WANTED, temporary Assistant (immediately), for about six weeks; chiefly for Dispensing. Please state salary required, also give last references, to S. J. Coley, Ltd., Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WANTED at once, lady Bookkeeper, capable of assisting at Counter or putting up Specialities, etc.: Mixed business. Apply, stating references and salary required, to "Chemist," 15 Queen Street, Ulverston, Lancs.

WANTED at once, a capable and trustworthy Assistant; knowledge of Photography essential. Please give full particulars and salary required (outdoors) in first letter. Mann, Pharmacist, Clacton-on-Sea.

WANTED, a capable and reliable Manager for modern-class business; 3 kept; permanency; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to Pearmund, 17 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

WANTED at once, Branch Manager; qualified; easy position; permanency with good prospects; no Sunday duty; weekly half-holiday; not long hours; elderly man not objected to. State age, wages required, and usual particulars, Lowe, Ltd., 42 Dudley Road, Wolverhampton.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

A JUNIOR Laboratory Assistant wanted; previous experience in the Manufacture of Galenicals essential; permanency, with good prospects. Apply, with full particulars, to "Resorcin" (207/57), Office of this Paper.

AN important Pharmaceutical house has a vacancy for an active Representative. Applicants should send full particulars, and state salary required, to 208/36, Office of this Paper.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. have a progressive position vacant on their clerical staff for a young Pharmacist of good general education and first-class Retail experience; also an office vacancy for a lady Pharmacist of good ability. Apply, with full particulars of experience, etc., age, salary required, under private cover, to Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

CAPSULE Makers and Lozenge Cutters; permanent work for experienced hands. J. Denoual & Co., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, S.E.

COUNTER hand required. Apply, by letter only, stating experience and salary required to Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

DRY Counterman wanted; comfortable permanency; mention age, experience, and all usual particulars. "B. U." (213/10), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED man to take charge of Laboratory; must be a competent Tablet and Capsule maker. State full particulars and salary required, F. M. Rimmington & Son, Ltd., Bridge Street, Bradford.

INVOICE Clerk (male) wanted by old-established Wholesale Druggists, South London; must have served in similar capacity and be experienced. Full particulars, stating age and salary expected, to 208/52, Office of this Paper.

PACKERS required, experienced in packing Glassware and Liquids; good wages to competent men. Apply, Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.

PILL hands required, used to preparing private formula. Write to "W. R. H.," 826, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVE on salary and commission for London and district by well-known Perfumery and Essential Oil house; must have good connection amongst Chemists, etc. Full particulars, age, previous employers, turnover, etc., in confidence, to 211/18, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED (at once), competent Wet and Dry Countermen and Junior Laboratory Assistants. Apply by letter, stating previous engagements, age, and wages required, to "Export" (207/52), Office of this Paper.

SCIENTIFIC Instrument Department.—Brady & Martin, Ltd., have a vacancy for a well-trained and capable Assistant in the above department. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary, to Brady & Martin, Ltd., Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TABLET hands required immediately. Write, giving particulars of experience and salary required, to "W. R. H.," 827, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

WANTED, for the Representation of a Russian trading firm, a Pharmaceutical Druggist having, besides English, a thorough knowledge of the French language, and being well acquainted with the conditions in England for purchases at market prices; absolutely first-class references required. Offers to 214/25, Office of this Paper.

WET Counter hands wanted. Apply, giving experience and wages required, to John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.

WET or Dry hands, with some experience. Apply, stating full particulars of age, experience, and wages expected, to 214/39, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Druggists.—Dry Counter hands wanted at once: good wages; permanency. Apply, by letter, to "W. C. H.," Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., East Ham, E.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

INDIA.—Wanted, a really smart qualified Assistant; must be first-class Salesman, up to date in Photography; 4 years' agreement; commencing salary 250 rupees per month for the first year, and increasing by 25 rupees per month each year of engagement; passage paid both ways; there is a very good opportunity for a smart man; knowledge of branch books desirable. Apply, "G. K.," Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close.

DISPENSER wanted, male or female, by American Manufacturers of Proprietary Remedies and Toilet Preparations; state full particulars, experience, qualifications, and salary expected; all replies confidential. Address, "America," c/o Advertising Offices, 11 Southampton Row, W.C.

EUROPEAN Clerk required for the Medical department of the East Africa Protectorate, for a tour of twenty to thirty months' service, with prospects of permanency; salary £150—£190—£250; free quarters and passages; liberal leave on full salary after each tour of service; age not under 22, unmarried; candidates should be qualified as Dispensers, know the ordinary routine of Clerical work in Medical offices, be versed in the nomenclature of Drugs, and have had some training in Sanitary work. Apply at once, by letter, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

[HOME.]
RETAIL.

DISPENSING.—Lady wishes for lessons in same: near Forest Gate. Please state terms to "C." (210/40), Office of this Paper.

A LOCUM; 35; 20 years' experience; good references; knowledge of Dentistry: open from September 13. "H. S. W.," 43 Brougham Road, Seacombe, near Liverpool.

ADVERTISER, 39, tall, single, good address, 20 years' first-class London and provincial experience; competent and reliable; used to sole charge; unregistered; disengaged shortly; Locum or permanent. "Leno.1," 76 Kimberley Gardens, Haringay, N.

ADVERTISER, qualified, at liberty 11.30 to 2 daily, is open for engagement; Manchester district. "Syrupus" (213/40), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (22), disengaged shortly, desires position in good-class business; accustomed to N.H.I. 211/2. Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; age 41; country preferred; Mixed business; all-round experience. Address, 210/27, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 24; 10 years' experience; unqualified; Manchester district preferred, not essential; permanency; good Dispenser; disengaged. "T.", 15 Church Street, Newchurch, near Manchester.

ASSISTANT or branch Manager; unqualified; S.W. district preferred. 41 Selwyn Avenue, Richmond.

ASSISTANT; 20 years' good all-round experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Window-dressing; London or suburbs. "B.", 14 Roseberry Gardens, Crouch End, N.

DISPENSER, National Health Insurance qualification, 20 years' experience, seeks post with Chemist or Doctor. State terms, 212/38, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER-BOOKKEEPER to Medical man; unqualified; 45; abstainer; permanency; accept moderate salary. 210/1, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY; glad Dispense for Doctor during War-time; terms moderate. Address, "M.", 9 Marchmont Street, W.C.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; unqualified; tall; 32; married; Manager or Senior. 211/38, Office of this Paper.

FULLY competent Assistant open for engagement end of September; Western counties preferred; over military age. "Chimica" (210/36), Office of this Paper.

HOSPITAL or Doctor's Dispenser; disengaged; highest references; willing Locum. Scott, Royal Hampshire Hospital, Winchester.

LADY Dispenser requires post (whole or part time) in London; experienced. 209/38, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, Dispenser, unqualified, desires daily engagement; London. "L. S." 156 Elgin Avenue, W.

LADY Dispenser-Bookkeeper (unqualified) desires post with Doctor in or near Cardiff; over six years last berth; live out; capable, trustworthy. Write, 209/26, Office of this Paper.

LADY, tall, good appearance, quick and accurate Dispenser, would like position with either Doctor or Chemist; in or near Manchester. 209/21, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, Hall qualification, desires post either with Chemist or in Military Hospital; London preferred. B. Lewis, Glasfryn, Llangennech, Carm.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; experienced; Bookkeeping; highest references; South Coast or London preferred. "A. A. C.", 307 London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

LADY Dispenser, unqualified, considerable experience, Bookkeeping, desires post with Chemist or Doctor. 211/39, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL or District.—Young qualified Chemist seeks Branch Managership or position of trust; excellent Salesman, Prescriber, and Window-dresser; abstainer. Apply, stating salary, to "Welshman" (211/30), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged now; Yorks or Durham. Walker, Bella Vista, Redcar.

LOCUM; 38; qualified; efficient; highly recommended; August 30 to September 25. "Satisfier" (212/13), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; 40; qualified; experienced; reliable; outdoors preferred. "A. E. M.", Airdree, Shanklin.

LOCUM, at liberty September 6 one week. Gascoyne, Woodhurst Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

LOCUM; October 4 to 11; Hospital, Store, and Infirmary; experience; Insurance qualification; day time only, or few days only. "Dispenser," 392 Kingsland Road.

MAJOR man (40, married), with first-class London and country experience, desires post as Senior or Manager in good Mixed, Dispensing, and Retail business, with view to Partnership and early succession; South or S.W. provinces preferred. 213/35, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; all-round experience; disengaged; Locum or permanency; North preferred. "Chemist," 92 Falmouth Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANAGER, Scotsman, qualified, 36, married, over 20 years' best experience, present position 9 years, desires change; high-class Dispensing, Retail, Optic, and Photographic experience; modern business ideas; position desired, permanency with prospects, where ability and energy are recognised; small capital available. "Caledon" (209/20), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; unqualified; married; 42; first-class experience; good Dispenser; successful Prescriber; 12 years with last employer; reference excellent. Apply, 211/34, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 34; qualified; capable, experienced; disengaged; North preferred; view succession. "Pharmacist," Bank, Bolton Road, Bradford, Yorks.

MANAGER, Locum; 45; qualified; disengaged; good references. "T.", 116 Stafford Street, Swindon.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; tall; good references; disengaged. 214/21, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, unqualified, married, 34, tall, 18 years' experience, seeks permanency; highest references. Address to "Forward" 214/33, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; middle-aged; active; varied experience; town or country; best references; disengaged. "M.J." (212/16), Office of this Paper.

MANAGEMENT of Drug Stores wanted by steady, experienced married man; Prescriber, Extractor, Salesman; middle-aged; reliable; disengaged; no family; unqualified. 212/35, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLE-AGED qualified man; single; Supervisor or in-ay useful capacity; moderate terms; good experience. "Willing" (207/12), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACISTS requiring capable unqualified Assistant (3), Window-dressing, Counter, and Dispensing, please write, 212/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, disengaged every evening and one day weekly, will relieve overworked Chemist. Write terms, to Scott, 120 Gleneagle Road, Streatham, London.

QUALIFIED; 42; single; London or elsewhere; any capacity. "Handy" (207/102), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, elderly, active, strictly temperate and attentive to duties, good Prescriber, etc., desires change; Manchester district preferred; good references. 212/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (29), married, with good-class Dispensing and Cash trade experience, as Manager. 213/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager (24; West-End and provincial experience; abstainer; outdoors; excellent references; disengaged September 10. "Utilis" (203/40), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 27; disengaged; references; single; Locum or permanent; North or Midlands preferred. "R. A.", 33 Replingham Road, Southfields, London, S.W.

RELIEF; Thursday, Sunday evening; distance immaterial; highest reference. "G. H.", 76 Broad Lane, Tottenham N.

REQUIRED shortly, situation, by reliable, experienced man. State salary offered, "Hunt" (212/112), Office of this Paper.

TO Manage small Branch; good experience, Retail and Dispensing; Extractor; Ireland or I. of Man preferred. 211/2, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant desires change; 25; 5 ft. 9 in.; 10 years' experience Counter, etc.; outdoors; reference required. Burley, 27 Doveley's Road, Pendleton, Manchester.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant desires change; Retail and Dispensing experience. 213/11, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; as Manager or Assistant: age 44; active; good Stockkeeper and Window-dresser. "Aceto," 4 Berlin Street, C-on-M., Manchester.

UNREGISTERED: 36; at liberty: Locum. Assistant, or Manager; good references. 212/19, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

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ADVERTISER desires post as Manager in Toilet Sundries or Photographic department; total abstainer; excellent references; age 39; married. "Hop" (207/14), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires post as Traveller; good canvasser; total abstainer; excellent references; age 39. "Khei." (207/41), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly experienced in Manufacture of Galenicals, Emulsions, Specialities, good knowledge of Drugs, desires responsible permanent position; North or North Midlands preferred. 211/37, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, 20 years' experience buying Drugs, Chemicals, Surgicals, Sundries, Patents, and Perfumery (English and foreign), etc., as Stockkeeper or any position of trust. 214/27, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires change for more remunerative position; 20 years' varied experience, Buying Traveller; knows Retail and Wholesale. 214/31, Office of this Paper.

AN up-to-date Manager, desirous of change, with wide experience of modern trading, will be pleased to hear from those seeking the services of a keen Buyer, first-class Salesman, successful Advertiser, and expert Window-dresser; well up in Optics and Photography. Wholesale or Retail houses willing to buy ability case state offers to "Stamina" (212/22), Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Speciality Salesman, with valuable connection throughout Great Britain, seeks the Representation of a progressive firm in the Drug or allied trades; would consider and Agency propositions on commission basis, or responsible floor berth where ability in organisation and sales promotion could be used. 208/38, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, young, married, having an excellent connection amongst high-grade Chemists and Stores in the North, Wales, and Ireland, already representing a first-class Toilet Case, is open to a change; 7 years' experience, mostly Speciality selling and pioneering new lines; the remuneration can be based on sales, or alternatively; month's trial arranged; full particulars interview any Saturday morning. Replies to "High Grade" (210/33), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, by young lady, situation as Forewoman Wholesale Chemist, or Counter hand Retail Chemist; £1 to 25s. week. "Advertiser," Lawn Bank, Margaret Road, New Barnet.

TRAVELLER desires re-engagement; excellent connection and selling record; qualified Chemist; familiar all branches Drug allied trades; can influence business; reliable and experienced with first-class references; disengaged. "Comp." (214/35), Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Gentleman covering this ground desires additional Agency for well-known house; part expenses and commission; references; guarantee. Address, "Bristolian" (212/35), Office of this Paper.

Refugee Belgian Pharmacists.

This section is devoted to the announcements of Belgian refugees at present in this country. We shall be pleased to insert gratis announcements of a similar character from others who are seeking situations in the Drug trade. Cette section est réservée pour les annonces des confrères belges qui se trouvent actuellement dans ce pays. Nous sommes heureux d'insérer gratis des annonces semblables de ceux cherchant des places dans le commerce des drogues.

BELGIAN young lady desires post as Assistant; 10 years' experience in her father's pharmacy. 205/14, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND-HAND Drug-fittings, all sizes; also Glass Counters, Silent Salesmen, Wall-cases, etc., etc.; Shop-front work and interior alteration a speciality. Farley & Co., Chemists' Shop Fitters, 227 Old Street, E.C.

SECOND-HAND SHOW-CASES AND SHOP-FITTINGS.—5-ft. Piano Wall-case, £10 10s.; Perfume Case and Desk, Mirror back and Glass Shelves, 58s.; Marble-top Sponge-case, 75s.; 4-ft. Silent Salesman Case, 5 ft. high and 2 ft. wide, 2 Plate-glass Shelves, £7 10s.; 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter, Mirror centre, £7 15s.; hundreds of other bargains. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SECOND-HAND Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shopfittings.—Silent Salesman, Showcases, Window-enclosures, Dispensing-screens, Drug-fittings, Wallcases, Glass-front Counters, Counter Drawers, etc., at lowest prices; shop-soiled second-hand; 30 years fitting pharmacies; you will save time and money by sending your requirements to George Cook, The Chemists' Working Shopfitter, Catherine Street, City Road, Old Street, London.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

CHEMIST'S BARGAIN, Second-hand.—14-ft. Drugfitting, complete; 2 Wall-cases, Mahogany; Plate-glass Counter; Dispensing-screen and Counter, Counter Drawers divided for labels; 5-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, Perfumery Case and Desk, Window Enclosure, the lot £59 10s.; cheapest house for Window Enclosures, Glass Shelves, modern Shop Fronts, Improvements, etc.; designs, estimates free. Mills, Shop Front, Shopfitting Glass Facia Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C. 'Phone, 550 London Wall.

WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

The object of this section is to facilitate the interchange of pharmaceutical products which are scarce at present owing to the War, and which the inquirers have failed to obtain through the customary business channels.

TERMS

Minimum charge (including registration fee) of 1/- for six words or less; 2d. per word beyond, prepaid. Inquiries are inserted with a registration number attached to each item, and replies will be communicated direct to the inquirers by the Information Department of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

WANTED.

Principals having any of the following articles to dispose of are requested to notify the fact by postcard or otherwise stating quantity and price to

THE WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

"The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Adalin tablets (211/22)

Puro (German meat extract) (212/9)

FOR DISPOSAL.

Bona-fide buyers of the following articles are requested to communicate their exact requirements promptly to us, and we shall place them in touch with sellers:—

Analgen, 1 oz. (210/25)

Piperazine, 2 oz. (210/25)

Apollinaris water (cases of bottles and jugs) (210/30)

Resorcin, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (210/25)

Atropine, 1 dr. (210/25)

Sulphonol (Bayer), 8 oz. (210/25)

Helmitol, 1 oz. (210/25)

Zinc valerianate, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (210/25)

Heroin hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (210/25)

ATTRACTIVE OFFERS OF
LEMON OIL, GENUINE B.P.,
CITRIC ACID, B.P.
 Finest Quality.

Apply, with offers, to 213/26, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

PRESENT PRICES.

CLEAR BLUE TINTED—Good Quality.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 oz. } Plain or graduated.
 11 - 12 - 18 - 20 - per gross

CLEAR BLUE TINTED—Best Quality. QUININE.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 oz.
 13 - 14 - 20 - 24 - per gross

WHITE PHIALS—Good Quality.

5 5 6 6 1 2 oz.
 5 - 5 6 6 - 6 6 per gross. } Plain or teaspoons.

BLUE POISON AND LOTION BOTTLES. All sizes.

We send six gross assorted or otherwise, carriage paid within 7 miles, and to certain stations. Particulars on application. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO.,
 106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.
 Or ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY, 7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
 Orders sent to either establishment have attention.
 Established 100 Years.

EVERY GENUINE PACKAGE



EWEN'S LARD

is the
ONLY LARD
 that
 is made exclusively
 for pharmaceutical
 and Perfumery
 preparations
 and is the
BEST AND
MOST RELIABLE

Guaranteed B.P.
 Lard on the Market.

BEAR THIS LABEL

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

CHEM. Soc. Journals. 1899-1914. for disposal, cheap; what offers? Lloyd, 40 Broad Street House, E.C.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

IODINE resublime, 12 lb.: what offers? 214/36, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

4 2s. 9d. Marmola tablets; 6 doz. 6d. tules oatmeal cream, Van-Essen & James; 5 1-oz. Karox compound; 3 2s. 9d. Harvey's blood pills; 2 4s. 6d. De Witt's kidney pills; 3 2s. 6d. Walters' Kaloderma; best price for all or any one accepted. 209/23. Office of this Paper.

SEND YOUR INQUIRIES

FOR

SODIUM BROMIDE
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
AMMONIUM BROMIDE
SALICYLIC ACID
SALICYLATE OF SODA
FORMALDEHYDE
PERMANGANATE of POTASH
EPSOM SALTS
AND OTHER CHEMICALS

FOR PROMPT AND FORWARD DELIVERY TO

THE FABRA COMPANY, Ltd.,
24 Minories, LONDON, E.

46 Vicar Lane,
 BRADFORD.

64 Fountain Street,
 MANCHESTER.

Telegraphic Addresses: "Fabradom Bradford."
 "Fabradom Manchester."
 "Lofabradom, Ald. London."

SHOP FITTINGS.

SHOP-ROUNDS, 72 assorted sizes. 36s.: carboys, 1 8-gall. 7s. 6d. mahogany stand 2s. 6d.; 4 2-gall., 5s. each. Simpson, Chemist, Ibstock.

NATIONAL cash till, total adder, print receipts; exchange for smaller machine without receipts; also 2 Merkhams trading show-stands for disposal. Clarke, Chemist, Bedwas, Cardiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID wrought-iron safe, no drawers, size 31 by 20 by 16 44 5s. Vaughan, 12 Leeds Bridge, Leeds.

B.P., 1898; Cripps' "Pharmacy"; 4 oz. salol; 1 oz. vanillin 1 lb. acid, salicylic. Apply, 214 28, Office of this Paper.

WOOTTON'S "Volumetric," Rosecoe and Harden's "Inorganic Remsen's "Organic," Muter's "Analytical," Evans' "Botany Scott's "Structural Botany," Greenish's "Materia Medica Wills 2-guinea Correspondence Course; excellent condition; reasonable offer refused; also apparatus. "Eserine," Heatherton Terrace, Finchley, N.

WANTED.

RODAGEN, a few ounces. State price, 212/21, Office of this Paper.

OVOLEO, any or all sizes. State prices and quantity, Thomps & Capper, Ltd., College Lane, Liverpool.

WANTED, Vest-pocket Kodaks, with Cooke or Zeiss lenses; also prismatic binoculars. Bishops, 466 Holloway Road, London.

WANTED, Amami cream; personal weighing machine; 2-lb. bet scales; 1-plate F.P.K., cheap; oxygen cylinders. Jones, Sutt Coldfield.

OPTICAL books: Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Vulture Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

CHEMICAL-INDUSTRY.—The general situation of the chemical-industry in Germany is not satisfactory. It is comprehensible, a German newspaper states, that the greatly impeded export trade makes itself unpleasantly felt in the case of many works, but a new opportunity for business has arisen through the war, although this does not apply to all branches of the chemical-industry and is not uniform even in the favoured branches. If, however, it is sought to form an opinion on the general situation, it would seem that on the average the course of business is better than that indicated by the interested trade reports. For instance, in the month of June of the current year the number of persons employed in 115 chemical-works experienced an increase of 2.5 per cent., whereas in June 1914 the augmentation was only represented by 1.3 per cent., the net figures being 1,352 and 958 in the months of the two years respectively. The figures for 1915 therefore do not indicate any stagnation for a war year, although they apply chiefly to the larger establishments and to female labour. The labour market is by no means favourable for the chemical-works, which are frequently compelled to make large increases in wages in order to obtain and retain the necessary workers. In other directions also an advance in expenditure has been incurred which has likewise assisted in raising the cost of production. But the growth in working-expenses, it is considered, will be sufficiently equalised by the higher prices realised for products. As to the financial position of the chemical companies, the German newspaper refers to ninety-five joint-stock undertakings whose results for 1914 were published in the first half of the present year. These companies represent a nominal capital of 24,555,000/., on which an average dividend of 13 per cent. was paid for 1914, as compared with 16.7 per cent. in the previous year. The net profits comprised 18.13 per cent. of the nominal share capital, as against 23.87 per cent. in 1913, and the total sum set aside for depreciation amounted to 11.74 per cent. of the share capital and 13.20 per cent. of the share capital in the two years respectively. It is considered that the financial results in the expired months of 1915 have probably also been favourable, and that reduced profits or partial losses for the complete year may be easily counterbalanced by the care exercised in the fixing of the amount of the reserves and sums carried forward in 1914 on account of the war, though these results may not be generalised.

Netherlands Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

Sulphuric-acid Manufacture.—The Rotterdamse Bankveeninging and some other Dutch financial institutions have, organised a strong industrial group with the object of creating a great chemical-industry with works on the Rotterdamse Waterweg. The manufacturing of sulphuric acid will at first be the main business of the new concern.

The Dutch Cocoa-industry is in a difficult position at present, as England refuses to export cacao-beans destined for manufactories which own branch establishments or manufactories under the same name in countries which are at war with England. The English customers of the Dutch cacao-manufactories, states the "Indische Mercuur," insist upon a speedy execution of their orders, but their own Government makes it impossible by refusing to provide the factories with the required raw material. The Dutch manufactories are prepared to guarantee that the beans received from England will not be sent to the manufactories in countries that are at war with England, but all endeavours to arrive at an understanding have so far been in vain.

Edible Fats and Fixed Oils.—The N.O.T. (Nederlandsche Overzee Trust Maatschappij) is founding a special bureau for the importation of raw materials for the manufacture of edible fats and oils. The membership of this bureau will be confined to margarine-manufacturers. Permits for the importation of these raw materials will only be given on behalf of the Dutch manufactories and for the following products: Oleo-margarine, premier jus, oleo-stearine, neutral lard and neutral lard surrogate, cottonseed oil, cottonseed stearine, and similar substances. The services of the bureau will not be available for the importation of vegetable oils, coconut oil, palm-kernel oil, etc.

Copra-trade in Holland.—The importation of copra in Holland is only allowed if it is consigned to the N.O.T. (Nederlandsche Overzee Trust Maatschappij), and this institution only gives its guarantee if the copra is destined for Dutch manufactories. In this way the N.O.T. tries to keep the Dutch margarine-industry going, and also to promote the interest of the copra-trade of the Dutch East Indies. To prevent unfair dealing, the N.O.T. has had to bring about an agreement between the importers of East Indian copra on the Amsterdam market and the Dutch margarine-manufacturers. The principal margarine-manufacturers are quite willing to support the Amsterdam copra-market on condition that they obtain the copra at fair prices. Proposals for the institution of a copra-bureau have not yet met with general agreement.

Java Cinchona Agreement.—The annual report of the Dutch East India Society for Promoting the Interests of Cinchona-cultivation for 1914 states that, in consequence of the European War and the many difficulties that arose, the Cinchona Bureau in Amsterdam at first decided that the regular allotments of bark to quinine-makers should be postponed. As soon as international relations were resumed, however, the allotments were continued just as before the war, but the sale of quinine still met with serious difficulties, and as it was feared that the minimum quantity of 400,000 kilos, of quinine per year—the amount mentioned in the contract between planters and manufacturers—could not be sold, a new regulation was made. The makers engaged themselves to buy as much quinine in the bark as they had sold since the previous allotment, and, moreover, they agreed to buy during the first nine months after peace is declared as much as possible above the normal quantity, in order to compensate for the less quantity bought during the war. Only the allotment of August 1914 was to be considered cancelled. As this special agreement was made, the makers gave up their right of annulling the contract, in case their sales should not amount to 400,000 kilos, of quinine sulphate per year. The Bandoeng quinine-factory declared itself willing to buy the total quantity that was allotted to it for the second year of the contract, and even more; in fact, as much as the capacity of the factory would allow. The July allotment took place in the ordinary way; on August 28 nothing was sold in Amsterdam and 1,914 kilos, in Bandoeng; on October 1 15,222 kilos, was sold in Amsterdam and 4,393 kilos, in Bandoeng; on November 4 31,193 kilos, in Amsterdam and 6,983 kilos, in Bandoeng; on December 11 39,316 kilos in Amsterdam and 6,983 kilos, in Bandoeng. The Bandoeng factory purchased altogether the equivalent of 9,491 kilos, of quinine sulphate.

RUSSIAN POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—During 1914 3,120 tons of potassium carbonate was exported from Novorossisk, against 6,843 tons in 1913.

American Notes.

Alcohol for Explosives.—The "New York Commercial" announces that the Distillers' Securities Corporation has contracted with foreign Governments for the delivery of 2,000,000 gals. of alcohol per month during the next twelve months. It is understood that it is for both the French and British Governments.

Convention Month.—The American Pharmaceutical Association held its annual Convention at San Francisco from August 9 to 14. The National Association of Retail Druggists will meet at Minneapolis from August 30 to September 14. The American Chemical Society holds its annual meeting at Seattle from August 31 to September 2.

Lehn & Fink.—To fill the vacancy in the presidency of Lehn & Fink, caused by the death of Albert Plaut, Joseph Plaut, brother of the deceased and formerly treasurer of the company, has been elected to that office. Other changes in the personnel of the offices of this corporation, necessitated by Joseph Plaut's elevation to the presidency, have included the selection of Edward Plaut, son of Albert Plaut, as vice-president, and the election of Robert Plaut, a son of Joseph Plaut, to the office of treasurer.

Making Dyes.—The few American manufacturers of coal-tar colours are steadily expanding their plants and producing dyestuffs in quantities hitherto unknown. Equal noteworthy is the steady increase in the manufacture of intermediate products, aniline oil, beta-naphthol, paranitraniline, etc., by the firms lately started in this field. An important feature in this rapid expansion of the domestic coal-tar colour industry is the equipment on a general scale at the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Buffalo, for the production of "direct black" in great quantities.

Cheaper Radium.—Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has announced that the production of radium, by a new process, from Colorado carnotite ores by the Bureau of Mines, in connection with the National Radium Institute, has passed the experimental stage and is now on a successful manufacturing basis. Mr. Lane also declared that the ability of the Bureau of Mines to produce radium at a greatly decreased cost over other processes has been demonstrated, and the cost is even less than predicted, being \$56,050 for 1 gram of radium in the form of radium bromide. This figure includes all expenses incident to the production of high-grade radium bromide.

Panama Exposition.—The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Government is exhibiting in the Panama Pacific Exposition a collection of medicines, crude drugs and patent medicines, with analyses, to show that the statements on the labels are false. Samples of labels are shown as modified since the passing of the Food and Drug Act, and as still being used when the same products are sold in England. There is no special chemistry and pharmacy group at the Exposition, but in the Manufacturers' Palace the Gas Light and Coke Co., London, are showing the by-products of gas-manufacture which they exhibited at Turin in 1911. The Magnesite Syndicate, Ltd., London, has an exhibit in the Liberal Arts Palace, where Johnson & Johnson are showing surgical dressings, and Antoine Chiris & Co., Grasse, essential oils and synthetic perfumes. Several French pharmaceutical firms exhibit in the Manufacturers' Palace, among them being Fougere & Co., Clin & Co., Pharmacie Midi, Rigollot, and H. A. et Cie. In the Netherlands Building the products of the Dutch colonies are shown, these including cinchona-bark and alkaloids, kapok, gutta-percha, and various oils.

Kodak Co.—A telegram from Buffalo reports that the United States District Court has declared that the Eastman Kodak monopoly is a violation of the anti-trust law. The decision grants the company the opportunity of reorganizing on a legal basis. The suit has been pending since 1913. The Government alleged that the Eastman Co. is monopolising the trade in photographic supplies in the United States, in violation of the anti-trust law, to the extent of controlling 72 per cent. of the business. Restraining the Government declared, had been imposed on the business of competing manufacturers and dealers by the company's terms of sale, which prohibited dealers selling Eastman goods from selling the goods of any other manufacturer, and fixed retail prices of the goods; by the operation of retail stock houses as ostensible competing establishments; and by marketing through another corporation a certain number as if it were an independent product. For a year various attempts were made to bring about a settlement, but the Eastman Co. agreeing to modify its practices. The company insisted, however, that the fixing of retail prices is necessary as a protection to its customers against price-cutting by retailers.

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